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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XXV No. 223 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bombay Plan To Tackle Peasant Problem

Aden Opens League Assembly

Iraq Warns Against Plan To Partition Palestine

GENEVA, Sept. 20

In his opening speech in the League Assembly, Mr. Eden expressed the pleasure of the United Kingdom that the choice of President should have been H. H. The Aga Khan, especially as this year, India was embarking on the great enterprise of a representative Government

He declared that this was a time of profound international anxiety, war being waged as fiercely as at any time in the history of southwest Europe and the Far East and the course of events was felt by nations not engaged, for example, the United Kingdom which at present had an aggregate warship tonnage building totalling 450,000 tons.

SPANISH QUESTION

Territorial gains through war resulted in the impoverishment of the victor to an extent only less than that of the vanquished. Britain's attitude since 1919 had remained unchanged. He believed that there were no disputes incapable of a pacific settlement. As regards Spain, if the Non-Intervention policy was abandoned, we should be swept into deep and more dangerous waters

Mr. Eden gave a solemn pledge to the Assembly that Britain would not spare any endeavour to prevent war in Europe

Mr. Eden declared that Britain was prepared to enter into a discussion with any foreign Power for lowering the tariffs in colonial territories, subject to certain conditions and extension of reciprocal advantages. Mr. Eden emphasised the need for speed and efficiency in dealing with the new Mediterranean problems.

FAR EAST CONFLICT

Mr. Eden regretted that the efforts of the third parties to check hostilities in the Far East did not avail, especially at a time when the omens for co-operation on that part of the world looked most auspicious. He cited the 43 per cent increase in British imports since 1933 as a rare contribution to international trade and as a proof that the British economic policy was neither exclusive nor self-sufficient.

He also regretted that certain nations did not participate in the Committee for the study of raw materials, but the problem of raw material was not primarily colonial, seeing that raw materials produced in colonial territories in the whole world amounted to only three per cent of the world's supplies.—Reuter.

BEWARE OF PARTITION

Mr. Tawfik el Swady, Iraq Delegate complained about the grievous wrong done to the Arabs in Palestine. He added that any solution of partition imposed without the Arab consent was doomed at the outset. They could not admit that Palestine should be sacrificed and made an international problem to provide a solution for the domestic problem of other countries. He hoped that a solution would be found consistent with the Covenant and security and rights of the Arabs.—Reuter.

Land Revenue Code To Be Overhauled

MINISTER BUSY WITH SCHEMES

Co-op. Farming And Liquidation Of The Economic Holdings

REDEMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEBTS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 20.

The Government of Bombay, I reliably understand, are carefully examining the different Acts and Codes which govern the life of the agriculturists in the Presidency and intend bringing proposals before the next session of the Legislature in Bombay for relieving their conditions.

Government will bring forth a Bill which will do away with uneconomic holdings in the Presidency which form about 40 per cent. of agricultural lands.

It appears that Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, is engaged in drafting a Bill to decide the question in favour of those who are at present holders of unproductive lands. The Bill aims at the consolidation of uneconomic holdings and prevention of fragmentation. It is sought to introduce measures against division of lands in future. The lands will be sold to one owner or will remain in the hands of one who would pay the value in money to others who inherit portions of the land. After consolidation of all uneconomic holdings, Government would appoint 'punchas' who would distribute lands at reasonable costs without any loss either to the owner of an uneconomic holding or to the buyer of such land.

Security Of Tenure For Tenants

Another question that is engaging the attention both of the Cabinet and the Revenue Department is as to how the Land Revenue Code could be amended. It has to be done in a way which would better the conditions of the agriculturists as also see that Government does not lose its revenue. The first consideration is what should be the new basis on which land revenue could be collected? There was assessment on income. Then there was assessment on produce. It appears that if assessment on produce were to be decided upon, Government would get more revenue and at the same time bring relief to the peasants. But the question facing the Revenue Minister seems to be as to how one was going to assess produce? After the introduction of prohibition Government would not like to lose any revenue by resorting to experiments. It should not come as a surprse if Government ultimately decide upon fixing the present rate of revenue with the condition that in places where the rate of taxation is exorbitantly high, they should be forthwith reduced.

The Bill will also aim at, it appears, removal of some of the Sections of the Land Revenue Code which are very hard on agriculturists. Special attention will be paid to the removal of clauses which refer to coercive measures. For example, according to the Land Revenue Code Government officials are entitled to confiscate lands worth lakhs and sell them for a song if an agriculturist does not pay his revenue in time. Government will see to it that while retaining certain coercive methods which are absolutely essential, others are removed so that the Land Revenue Code does not give any handle to the Government officials to resort to extortion. Government will also see that non-agricultural assessment does not act harshly on the people.

The Minister-in-Charge am told is contemplating the setting up an absolutely Independent Tribunal to hear revenue case appeals. The Tribunal might consist of one or two officials also. According to the rules made by the Governor, three Commissioners out of the four, including the Excise Commissioner are to form the Tribunal, but the Minister-in-charge proposes to bring a Bill in the Assembly to set up a non-official tribunal in place of the present Commissioners' Tribunal.

Another Bill that is expected to be brought by the Revenue Minister during the next budget session is the Tenancy Bill. This Bill, I am told, will also solve the problem of the 'khoti' system. The Bill will provide that all who have been tenants for a certain number of years, which would be fixed by the Legislature, will be legally declared as permanent tenants. This is expected to solve the problem of tenancy in the Presidency and will give the tillers of the soil certain interest in the land that they cultivate

A Bill to redeem agricultural indebtedness will also be brought. It is possible that Government might raise a loan towards agricultural debt redemption or they might do it through the Land Mortgage Banks. The Bill will provide for repayment of debts through Land Mortgage Banks to 'sahukars' and the agriculturists for whom debts are paid, will be required to pay the bank through long and easy instalments at a low fixed rate of interest. In this connection before long one might expect Government to declare a moratorium.

Special attention is being paid by the Revenue Department towards the increase in the agricultural produce of the province. Schemes have been called for in this connection. Better manure will be supplied to agriculturists. An agricultural farm in each district might be started to be conducted by villagers themselves under the supervision of the Government Agricultural Experts whose only work would be to give free expert advice so that production might be carried on, on scientific lines. Arrangements are being made for the supply of good seeds to agriculturists and good fodder for cattle.

A scheme has been called for plantation of trees in places where trees are very badly wanted. Arrangements are being made and steps have already been taken in the direction of making the Agricultural College at Poona a more practical proposition and students will be made to take more interest in Agricultural work so that when they emerge out of their College, they might be of real use to the agriculturists.

Anglo-French-American "No" To Japan

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister

Refusal To Move Warships From Nanking

SHANGHAI, September 20.

The Commanders-in-Chief of the British and French Asiatic Fleets have rejected the request of the Commander of the Japanese Fleet in Shanghai to move their warships upstream from Nanking on account of the threatened bombing of the Capital.

The British and French Commanders have warned the Japanese that they will be held responsible for the killing and wounding of any British and French nationals in the course of Japanese raids.

The American Commander-in-Chief has also refused to move the American warships now in Nanking and has requested the authorities to instruct Japanese raiders to avoid the warships.—Reuter

ZAMINDARS ON WAR PATH

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

A telephonic message received at the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee office from the Secretary of the Ferozabad Congress Committee states that the Congress flag was snatched and torn by the Zamindars and Patwaris of Rajakatal.—United Press.

SPAIN AND TURKEY IN LEAGUE COUNCIL

GENEVA, Sept. 20.

Neither Spain nor Turkey who are automatically retiring from the Council, has succeeded in getting their candidatures for a further period endorsed. The former was rejected by 24 votes to 23 and the latter secured 25 votes against 25. But a two-thirds majority is necessary.

The Spanish rejection is thought to imply a determination of the members of the Assembly not to appear to take side in the Spanish War. It is now certain that Peru and Iran will be elected as they are the only candidates.

The third seat vacant on account of Chile's retirement, will be filled later, probably by Hungary or Belgium.—Reuter's Special.

IRAN AND PERU IN LEAGUE COUNCIL

GENEVA, Sept. 20.

Iran and Peru have been elected to the League Council in the place of Turkey and Chile by 48 and 46 votes respectively, out of the possible 52. Spain's successor will be chosen later in the week. —Reuter.

SPAIN'S CLAIM REJECTED

GENEVA, Sept. 20.

The League Assembly has rejected Spain's claim of re-eligibility for election to the Council by 24 votes to 23.—Reuter

MONGOL CAVALRY IN ACTION

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mongol Cavalry, supported by Japanese troops, are reported to be invading Suiyuan while the Japanese invasion of Shansi is continuing. In the operations on the Peking-Hankow line, the Japanese are reported to have advanced a further fifteen miles towards Paotingfu, whither the bulk of the Chinese army is withdrawing. The Japanese operations appear to be resuming on the Eastern branch of the Northern attack. A general offensive on the Tientsin-Nanking Railway is foreshadowed by Japanese telegrams.

AMERICA ANGERS CHINA.

The Italian and German Embassies have decided to remain at Nanking for the present. The French Embassy is awaiting instructions from Paris. Meanwhile the decision of the American Embassy to proceed in a gunboat up the river has angered the Chinese authorities greatly. The Chinese describe this and President Roosevelt's partial embargo on shipment of arms as a betrayal of the Sino-American friendship.

It is understood that retaliatory measures are possible. The State Department in Washington, however, declares that the withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Nanking is a temporary measure and in no way constitutes any abandonment of the American Embassy in Nanking as far as diplomatic relations with China are concerned.

SHANGHAI MAYOR'S REPLY.

Mayor Yui of Shanghai has replied to the Naval Commanders' representations. He states that strict orders have been given to Chinese air and other forces, when possible, to avoid action endangering the foreign areas and requests the Naval Commanders to take steps to remove the fundamental cause of danger to non-combatants, namely, the use of the Settlement as a base for hostile Japanese operations.—Reuter.

EVACUATE NANKING

Japanese Advice To Chinese

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.

Foreign diplomatic representatives at Nanking have received a communication from the Japanese authorities advising them and all their nationals to evacuate, as Nanking is the base of Chinese opposition to Japan and is liable to severe treatment.

News has reached Shanghai that the Japanese have strongly fortified Raffles island 50 miles from Woosung giving them control of the North and South channels leading to the Yangtse river.

The claim that indiscriminate Japanese bombing and machine-gunning has caused more casualties among non-combatants than soldiers is made in a message addressed to the women of Britain by Chinese womens' organisations.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES' MOVEMENTS

Russians Stay Where They Are

NANKING, Sept. 20.

Following the Japanese warning to move from Nanking the British Embassy states "We are staying for the present at any rate"

The Soviet Embassy says that they have no intention of leaving, but the American Embassy staff are moving tomorrow abroad the gunboat "Luzon" which will proceed upriver eleven miles.

The gunboat will travel downriver whenever necessary to maintain contact with the Chinese Government.—Reuter.

Jap Navy Can Stop British Vessels

TOKIO, Sept. 20.

The British Government have officially agreed to the Japanese Navy stopping and examining British vessels, according to a Foreign Office spokesman, with the object of ascertaining whether the vessels are bona fide with special reference to the transfer of nationality and registration since the blockade began..—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20. (DELAYED)

"Nangasaki Maru" has arrived. —Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT PROSPECTS

Bombay Finance Minister Confers With Heads Of Departments

PATH SMOOTHENED

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Hon Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister met this morning Secretaries and Heads of all Government Departments in a Conference at the Council Hall, Poona and discussed with them the possibilities and of ways and means of retrenchment in expenditure the various departments.

Various proposals are stated to have been considered and path for effecting a good deal of retrenchment in Departmental expenses is said to have been considerably smoothed. Prospects of an all round retrenchment are well in sight.

CAWNPORE LABOUR DISPUTE

Court Of Inquiry To Be Appointed

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

In pursuance of Babu Rajendra Prasad's recommendation to the Government, the Government have decided to set up a Court of Enquiry under the Trades Disputes Act, consisting of a single judge to determine whether five workers dismissed by the Swadeshi and Textile Mills, Cawnpore, were victimised and if so what compensation should be given to them.—A. P.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR LIBYA

ROME, Sept. 20.

In connection with the departures of additional troops to Libya the semi-official "Stefani Agency" announces that the troops have sent as the result of a decision of the Cabinet in April.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY 'PLANES ON RETURN FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Four machines of the Bombay Flying Club took off from Hatfield for India at 10 A. M.—Reuter.

IN FRONTIER ASSEMBLY

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 20.

A spirit of constructive suggestion, rather than carping criticism marked the comments on the Congress Ministry's budget, the general discussion of which commenced in the N. W. Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Leader of the Opposition, initiating the debate expressed the hope that out of the new vision and new ideas of the Congress, real good would accrue to the province. While he agreed with the main features of the Congress budgetary policy,—in fact he claimed there was not much difference between the present and previous Governments respecting main expenditures,—he regretted that sufficient funds had not been allocated to education and that the Islamia College grant, approved by his Government had been deleted.

On this issue, however, the Congress Government were supported by three members, Mr. Amir Mohammad, Arbab Abdul Ghafoor Khan, and Mr. Faqir Khan, who justified the omission of the grant on the ground that the Islamia College did not impart an ideal kind of education.

During question hour, replying to a suggestion that the fines realised from the tribes for raids, etc., should be employed for giving compensation to sufferers, the Government said that they had not yet considered the matter.—A. P.

All-India Education Conference At Wardha

WARDHA, Sept. 20.

The All-India Educational Conference is also being organised by the Society on the occasion. Gandhiji has agreed to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. Gandhiji will place before the Conference his detailed scheme of national education, especially a scheme of self-supporting primary education through productive manual labour.

All Education Ministers of the Congress, as well as non-Congress provinces are being invited. Invitations are also being issued to the various National Educational Institutions and eminent Indian educationalists.

It is hoped that the Conference will be able to decide upon some sound scheme of National Education which can be introduced uniformally in the various Provinces of India.

The dates are likely to be pushed back a couple of days in case the A.I.C.C. dates are altered.—A. P.

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Wanted—Engineers, Doctors, Nurses, Graduates, Mistress, Actors, Actress, Accountants, Typists, Clerks, Signallers and Stenographers. Apply sharp with testimonials, age and acceptable salary to: "Vishwanath Employment Bureau, Benares City, U. P." (9069)

Life Insurance and Finance canvassers and organisers to apply promptly stating terms and business prospects. Organising Executive on tour Box No. 9067, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Nos. 520 & 524 of 1935 (Consolidated).

Re: RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO. .....a firm (Jewellers). and RAICHAND MOTICHAND ..a firm (Chokseys).

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE FIRMS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the above Court sitting at Bombay on the 5th day of October, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to approve the Scheme of Arrangement as proposed by the said Insolvents and duly accepted by the statutory majority of the creditors at a Meeting held on 23rd day of July 1937.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1937.

R. S. BILIMORIA. Official Assignee of Bombay. (6871)

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Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays.

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Starring:—

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Sagar Gives Another Smash Hit of the Season

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GENERAL PAUCITY OF FODDER

Bombay, Orissa And Rajputana Have Meagre Stock Of Grains

INDIA GOVT.'S MONSOON REPORT TO WHITEHALL

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India in a Press Communique states:—

The following report describing the agricultural situation at the end of August, 1937, with reference to the progress of the monsoon was despatched to His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India on the 16th September 1937.

The rainfall was generally deficient in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara. It was also deficient in parts of Bombay, Sind and North West Frontier Province and the Rajputana, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Punjab, Western India and Deccan States. Sufficient elsewhere except Madras where total rainfall from April to end of July 1937 was bordering on or above normal in East Godavari, Guntur Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, the Central districts Tanjore, Ramnad, the West Coast and the Nilgiris and below normal in the remaining districts.

DAMAGE DUE TO FLOOD.

Floods caused some damage to standing crops and property in parts of Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and North West Frontier Province and the Central India and Eastern States. There were floods also in parts of Madras but no damage to crops resulted.

RATS AND INSECT PESTS IN SIND.

For want of adequate rain, the condition of crops is not satisfactory in parts of Bombay, United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara and the Rajputana, Hyderabad and Kashmir States. Excessive rain and floods caused some damage to crops in parts of Sind and Central India. Some damage has also been caused to crops in parts of Sind by rats and insect pests. In Bengal the prospects of deep water paddy and sugarcane are generally fair. The condition of crops in the Punjab is generally average to good on irrigated and below average to unirrigated areas. In Bihar the condition of maize and other 'bhadai' crops is reported to be fair to good in all the districts of the Province except, Gaya, Shahabad and parts of Darbhanga, Monghyr and the Santal Parganas where they are not doing so well due to want of rain in the beginning of the month. The condition of autumn paddy is fair in Orissa except in the flood affected areas. Jute has been damaged by the floods in the Cuttack district but other crops such as sugarcane, til, ragi, etc. are in fair condition. In the Assam Valley Jute is poor and the transplantation of paddy has been greatly delayed for want of sufficient early rains. In the Surma Valley prospects are fair except in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills where the outturn of potato and 'pan' leaves is poor.

The standing crops in the north and east of the Central Provinces are reported to be generally in good condition except in the areas affected by floods in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The cotton crop was damaged to some extent by excessive rains, but the break which commenced in the second week of August improved the situation considerably. Elsewhere the general condition of crops is satisfactory.

PAUCITY OF FOOD GRAINS AND FODDER.

Stock of food grains is generally except in parts of Bombay and Orissa and the Rajputana States. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces and Bihar and the Rajputana, Hyderabad and Kashmir States.

CONDITION OF CATTLE.

The condition of cattle is generally good except in parts of Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and Sind and the Rajputana, Hyderabad, Kashmir. Eastern and Deccan States where cattle disease is reported.

Prices are generally stationary. Tendency to rise in parts of United Provinces, Orissa and the North West Frontier Province and the Rajputana and Punjab States. In Madras and Bihar the trend in some parts is towards rise and in some parts towards fall, moderate but fluctuating in Ajmer-Merwara and below normal in parts of the Kashmir and Deccan States The prices of rice and jute have slightly risen in Bengal

SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

The economic condition is generally fair except in parts of Madras, Bombay and Bihar and the Rajputana and Kashmir States.

Scarcity prevails in parts of Bombay Presidency.

"NEITHER HALF-STARVED NOR SWEATED"

Not Profit Motive, But Mutual Co-operation Is Basis Of Japanese Industry

"The profit motive in Japan is not so prominent as we are often disposed to believe. The workers as well as the employers are prepared to make great sacrifices to make the product cheap in the world market. It may be said that they work as it were in unconscious co-operation between them in this respect. That is the reason why there are practically no industrial disputes in the country. I don't want to describe here the great housing colonies for the workers provided with every modern amenity, where life is not a burden but a pleasure. In such conditions, the rates of wages, even if low, are a matter of small concern." Thus observed Raj Mitra Sheth B. D. Amin, Managing Director, The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd. Baroda giving "his impressions of Japan" before the I. M's Association of Indian Industries. Bombay.

NO SWEATED LABOUR

Proceeding the speaker said:—"Considerable misunderstanding seems to prevail in regard to the wages question in Japan. That wages are comparatively low may be admitted, but it is wrong to draw the inference that labour is half starved or sweated. In the first place, living is not made dear by any burdensome taxation and further, what is not granted in wages, is granted in the shape of amenities of life which Japanese workmen enjoy to a much greater exten' than anywhere in the world. This keeps them happy and contented. Furthermore, it is the practice with Japanese industrialists to grant large amounts as gratuities to their employees who have served them well and faithfully, at the time of their retirement.

ALL WORK FOR NATION

Everybody works for the nation Indeed, the idea of the Motherland gives the one to the morals of the Japanese. If a citizen be found intent on wrong doing, perhaps the best rebuke that would stop him is to ask him "Are not you a Japanese?" That shows in what veneration the nation is held and what sacrifices the people are prepared to make Patriotism is their watchword.

Another note-worthy thing in regard to the Industrialist in Japan is that he keeps little distance between himself and the employee. They are often found sitting at the same table and eating the same food. A feeling of comradeship, of mutual affection and regard, thus springs up between them, which smooths many possible troubles and establishes understanding.

INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

Industry in Japan is regarded as a function of Society and not merely a profit-making occupation. I was struck by the cheapness of transport there. There is tax on petrol nor on industrial alcohol. Government exists for the convenience of the people and their Finance Ministers take care that they do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

Elocution Competition For Parsee Boys

The Annual Elocution Competition for the Kersasp J. Dubasn Memorial Trophy will be held under the auspices of the Y. M. P. A. at the Sir C. J. Hall, Fort, Bombay, on the 29th inst. Four prizes will be given away of which one is reserved for the School Students. The Competition is open to all Students of the Matriculation Standard, all the Collegians, and all the Graduates of only two years standing. Intending Competitors must send in their entries before the 25th inst., to the Hon. Sectys., Laburnum Road, Bombay.

The following are the subjects chosen for competition:—

(1) The Modern Woman is more Masculine than Feminine.
(2) The Parsis and their Future in India.
(3) Religion and its Value in Life.
(4) What type of a Communal Leader would I prefer?
(5) A wrong type of Education is responsible for the present day unemployment.
(6) Socialism is the only remedy for the Social and the Economic Ills of India.
(7) Non Co-operation as a Principle of Life is incompatible with the advancement of Society.
(8) My Scheme for the betterment of the Social and Economic Conditions of the Parsis.
(9) Who serves Mankind best, a Soldier, a Politician, a Scientist or an Editor.
(10) The Modern Age and the Opportunities it offers to Parsi young men and women.

RIGHT TO EXAMINE DOCUMENTS

When Can It Be Granted?

CENTRAL BANK CASE JUDGMENT

A full Bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Norman recently disposed of the application filed by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the revision of an order passed by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, giving permission to Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, complainant in a criminal case against certain auditors of the Bank to inspect some account books of the Bank.

The Court set aside the order of the Magistrate, made on May 15 last, and directed that notwithstanding the order of the High Court of April 14 last, which was made in the absence of the Central Bank, the Bank was not bound to give inspection of all the documents in question. The following are a few extracts from the judgment, which was delivered by the Chief Justice, which will be found to be of great interest by the commercial community:—

BANKERS' BOOKS

I think that really the case does not arise under Sec. 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It seems to me to arise under the Bankers' Books Evidence Act. Section 4 of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act directs that in any legal proceeding to which a Bank is not a party no officer of a Bank shall be compelled to produce any banker's book of the contents of which can be proved under this Act, that is, by certified copies, unless by order of the Court or a Judge made for a special cause. It is apparent that in this case no order was ever made by the Magistrate for a special cause under that section. But we are not really concerned with orders for production, but with an order for inspection, and that matter is dealt with in Sec. 6 of the Act. The Bank have a statutory right to object to any order directing inspection to be given of their books. The Bank did successfully oppose the application of the complainant both of the 2nd September and of the 2nd October, 1936, asking that they should be required to give inspection, and, in my opinion, this Court in setting aside the order of the 22nd December made on the application of the 2nd October, without hearing the Bank, in effect disregard the Bank's statutory right.

AGAINST NATURAL JUSTICE.

Even had the order been made under Sec. 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code I think that it would have been contrary to the ordinary practice of this Court, and indeed to principles of natural justice, to have set aside an order which had been made at the instance of the Bank without giving the Bank an opportunity of being heard. However, if the order was made under the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, the Bank have a statutory right to be heard. In my opinion, therefore, the order of this Court must be held not to be binding upon the Bank, and it follows, therefore, that the order of the learned Magistrate made on the 15th May must be set aside, unless we come to the conclusion, after hearing the Bank, that on the merits inspection of these documents ought to be given to the complainant.

NO FISHING INSPECTION

There is no doubt truth in the contention that it may be difficult, or even impossible, for the complainant to prove his case without inspection of the Bank's books, but the Court has to have regard to other aspects of the matter. The legislature has endowed the Courts with wide powers of ordering production of documents necessary for the determination of matters before the Courts, and for directing inspection of those documents, but it must always be borne in mind that an order directing a person to produce or give inspection of his books in a dispute to which he is not a party involves a serious inroad upon his normal rights as a citizen, and the Courts have always set their faces against giving anything in the nature of a roving or fishing commission to inspect documents. If the Courts were to make orders for inspection of books merely on an allegation that certain facts are true, the practice would be open to very serious abuse, and the Court might easily become something of a menace to a mercantile community. It would be open to an unscrupulous person to make a false charge, possibly against a business rival, and then get inspection of that business rival's books.

PRIMA FACIE CASE NECESSARY

In my opinion it is not the practice of the Court to allow inspection of Bankers' books under the Bankers' Books Evidence Act unless a prima facie case is made out for thinking that there is some matter on which the books of the Bank are bound to be relevant. The complainant here has given evidence. He has not yet been cross-examined, and as far as I can see he has produced no evidence beyond his own assertion that these items in the balance sheet which he challenges are false. That being so, in my opinion he has not at the present moment made out any case for inspecting the books of the Bank. If the complainant makes out a prima facie case for supporting that any particular item in the balance sheet which is challenged is false, and that any particular document or documents will be relevant to support that charge, then the Magistrate can give inspection of any such document after hearing what the Bank may have to say under Sec. 6 of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, and, if necessary, after allowing cross-examination of the complainant by the accused.

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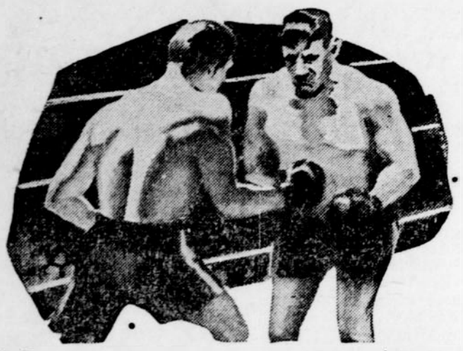

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Jawaharlal's Two Days In Ahmedabad

Rs. 75,000 PRESENTED FOR NATIONAL WORK

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

Ahmedabad was mad after the Congress President for the two days which he spent with us. The city and the suburbs were out to receive him from five in the morning on the 16th and the arrangement made by volunteers specially enrolled for the purpose by the City Congress Committee at the railway station were excellent. Panditji was annoyed by the disturbance created by a batch of mill Kamdar Union workers who rushed to his car with red flags and upset all arrangements. Panditji snatched a red flag that was held over him and threw it off saying that he was under the national flag and could not allow it to be superseded by a flag of any other group or class.

IN A GAY MOOD.

He was taken in a car to Manilal Mansion where he was received by Sheth Maneklal Manilal Ranchhoddas. Panditji having taken tea and light refreshments, the procession started at 7-30. Even on a moderate estimate about 30,000 people were with the two horse carriage of Panditji and crowds of people lined the roads and hundreds stood in windows and over terraces and roofs. The volunteers and policemen preserved very good order and after halting at several places for receiving flowers it reached the Congress House in Bhadra at about 10 a.m. Jawaharlal's clothes were coloured with flowers and he seemed to be in gay humour throwing flowers and bouquets at children in galleries and on footpaths.

WITH SOCIALISTS AND WOMEN.

Panditji performed the flag salutation ceremony in the Local Board compound before a huge gathering of about 30,000 people where there was some disturbance on account of the failure of the loud speaker. Jawaharlal rushed to the places of disturbance and asking all to sit quiet even if they could not hear. When the ceremony was over he drove to Sheth Hathising's residence where he had put up and went to the Congress House at 1 p.m. He was with the Socialists for an hour according to the programme. At about 2-30 he went to a meeting of women in Bhagubhai's vanda where about 10,000 women were seated in perfect order to hear him. The meeting was presided over by Shrimati Shardaben Mehta and Panditji seemed much pleased with the arrangements and at the sight of so many women taking interest in politics and in Congress activities. He referred to the work done by women in Turkey and exhorted the audience to give their share in the struggle for freedom.

AMONG PEASANTS.

He drove to Bavla, a small town surrounded by villages about 24 miles from the city. He was accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai and his daughter and Sjt. Jivanlal Divan, president of the City Congress Committee. On the road he was offered flowers by people from villages on the road side. He reached Bavla a few minutes before the time fixed for the meeting. About 5,000 people, both men and women, were seated in perfect order in a pandal and Panditji was delighted with the sight of so many kisans anxious to listen to him. He talked to them about their woes asked them to support the Congress that was fighting the mighty British Government on their behalf.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

After return, the party drove to Victoria Gardens to receive the address of the Ahmedabad Municipality. The garden was tastefully decorated and more than 5,000 persons were waiting to receive the Congress President. Sjt. Manilal Chaturbhai read the address and Panditji in reply asked the Municipality to look ahead and have a vision of Ahmedabad as it ought to be some fifty years hence. He eulogised the work done by the Municipality and thanked the president for giving up the idea of spending the money of rate payers on a garden party. The meeting terminated after a short speech from Sardar Vallabhbhai.

AMONG WORKERS.

At 9 p.m. Panditji addressed the meeting convened by the Labour Union in the compound near its office in Mirzapur. The Mill Kamdar Union had obtained permission from Panditji to present an address to him in this meeting and members of the Union with red flags had come down in a body to attend. They were asked to take their flags on short sticks.

Panditji was cheered on his arrival at about 9-30 and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Secretary of the Labour Union, read the Union's address and presented the purse collected by the Union from its members; along with rupees two hundred collected from mill hands of the Union in Kalol.

Sjt. Hariprasad Desai Secretary of the Kamdar Union, a youth aged about 25 read the address of the Kamdar Union.

Panditji stood up amidst cries of "Inkilab Zindabad" and Mahasabha Zindabad' and although he seemed to be tired with the four days' exertion in Gujarat delivered one of his best speeches lasting for about an hour and a half. He referred to the incident near the railway station and said that he was pained at the sight of people trying to thrust the red flag in his face and warned them that such rudeness would be ruinous to their cause. He said that he honoured the red flag because it had a history of about two hundred years behind it and was an emblem of the sacrifices of workers but at the same time he asked the workers to be disciplined as they were sure to fail without being organised and without perfect discipline. He gave a succinct account of revolutions in different parts of the world and concluded by saying that people in India had to unite under the Congress flag and fight against imperialism. Sardar Vallabhbhai was then requested to address the meeting and although it was late at night he spoke for more than fifteen minutes asking youths to beware of creating a rupture in midst. He said that it is very easy to destroy but it is very difficult to build up an organisation like the Labour Union of Ahmedabad which has established its reputation all over India. This Union had its origin in the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi about twenty years back and has been working very successfully for nearly twenty years. He warned the leaders of the mill Kamdar Union that if in their eagerness to come forward as leaders they tried to interfere with the work of the Labour Union they would be left to follow their paths and the Union would have nothing to do with them in future.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S RALLY.

Next morning Pandit Jawaharlal attended a rally of school children near Congress House at 7-30. Boys and girls were arranged in perfect order and Panditji went round rows of students. The organising Secretary read his report showing the work done by the committee and saying that it was to be regretted that several schools did not co-operate with them. Panditji addressed the students asking them to be trained for the struggle for liberty and to be thoroughly disciplined. After the function was over he drove to the Muskati cloth market where 6,000 persons were awaiting the arrival of Panditji. Sardar Vallabhbhai was requested to preside over the meeting. He pointed to the national flag on the pole in the front of the market which had been unfurled by him in 1930 and congratulated the market association for preserving it through thick and thin. Panditji was given an ovation when he stood up to speak. He asked the businessmen of the city to look to the happenings in the world and to have a broad outlook. He asked the merchants to learn from the history of the world that no country could prosper without a spirit of sacrifice and without sympathy for the sufferings of others. Purses were presented to Panditji from all Manajans in the city.

AMONG UNDERGRADUATES.

He then drove to the Gujarat College. Principal Shirras and Principals of the other colleges in the city welcomed Panditji. He was led to the George V. Hall which was decorated with national flags. Principal Shirras suitably introduced him as the President of the Congress, the best organised and most powerful Party in the country. Panditji spoke for some time in Hindustani and then in English. He told the students to take an active interest in world politics and to be prepared to take up the burden which was to fall on their shoulders. He told them to study world problems and to have their share in the struggle for freedom and the amelioration of the condition of the masses. After the "Bande Mataram" had been sung, the party were taken to the College building for tea. The party then drove to Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College. Panditji in a short speech asked the students to prepare themselves for the fight against imperialism and not to give themselves up to ease and comfort at least so long as their brethren were starving.

After dinner and giving interviews to Principal Rao and some others he drove with his party to the Jyoti Sangh in Khadia. He peeped into Kamla Jyoti Hut and went to the Udyoga Mandir of the Sangh and after seeing various activities he addressed the members of the Sangh at Dr. Kanuga's house in Golvad. He said that he had been hearing of the Sangh and its activities for more than three years. He knew Kumari Mrudulaben ever since she was a child and he knew her abilities and energy. He was glad that she had organised and developed such an institution where women became self-reliant and self-supporting.

From the Jyoti Sangh he went to Sheth Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce and asked the students to be good businessmen and to look to the world history and politics of their study. Sardar Vallabhbhai in a humorous speech said that he was glad that a large percentage of students in the College had failed in English in their examination although a very large percentage had passed in other subjects. He asked the students to follow the example of Japan where students did not care so much for English as for business and told them to be good businessmen and good citizens. The party then drove to Gujarat Vidyapith where there was good music under the guidance of Pandit Khare. He addressed the students of the Vidyapith to remain true to the ideals of truth and non-violence and to be good workers in the struggle before them.

AMIDST LAWYERS.

The party drove to the Gujarat Club, a rendezvous of lawyers and lovers of cards and games, and Panditji was welcomed by Mr. Mulchand Ashram and by the aged pleader Burjorji who said that he had visited the first Congress that met at Bombay fifty years back. Panditji was presented with a purse collected by the lawyers of the city and said that he himself was a lawyer but the profession was not to his taste and so he gave it up. He said that he was pained when people talked of his sacrifices because the work that he was doing was to his taste and he found pleasure in that work and there was no sacrifice if a man took up the work that he liked. He added that if he had followed the profession of a lawyer he might have acquired wealth and lived in a palatial building but his life would then have been miserable.

From the Gujarat Club he went to receive the address of the District and Taluka Local Boards. The national flag found its place for the first time on the 17th instant on the building of the Board as well as in George V hall of the Gujarat College. Divan Bahadur Motilal read the address congratulating Panditji for the part that he had taken in the national struggle and wishing success to the Congress. Panditji then went to the garden party arranged in his honour by the Share and Stock Brokers' Association. Sheth Sarabhai Dahyabhai introduced him.

Panditji and his party then went to the public meeting in the Local Board compound. Unfortunately the loud speaker failed again and a precious half hour was wasted in setting it right. This created some confusion in the audience which numbered more than 75,000 and Jawaharlal rushed out to quell the disturbance jumping over the heads and shoulders of persons sitting in a close mass. The loud speakers were at last set right. Sardar Vallabhbhai opened the proceedings. Panditji's speech, in spite of his fatigue and disappointment was admirable and was appreciated by all.

After this meeting Panditji drove to the Premabhai where Gujarat Dalit Samaj had organised a meeting. Panditji in a short speech told them to be self-reliant and to educate themselves and concluded by saying that if they acquired merit and learnt to have self-confidence and self-respect no power on earth would be able to deprive them of their rights.

AMONG MUSLIMS.

After a hurried supper and a brief rest Panditji returned to the Local Board compound to address a meeting organised by several Muslim Associations. About 15,000 Muslims and about 5,000 Hindus had been awaiting Panditji's arrival in the spacious compound.

The address written in Urdu was read and presented to Panditji who was very much pleased with the audience and the orderly manner in which it was arranged began by saying that although tired out by speaking for the whole in a meeting here and a meeting there he would keep them sitting for a pretty long time and deliver a long speech. He began by tracing the history of Congress and the sufferings of the country after 1857 and showed how Mahomedans did not take to English Education in the beginning and Hindus therefore got a certain advantage. He referred to the establishment of Aligarh College which later on developed into a University and explained how Muslims took to education on western lines. Then came the formation of the Muslim League which worked side by side with the Congress for some years and had its sittings in the same place in the country. The Government wanted to win over Mahomedan leaders to their side and when Aga Khan approached the Government with a request for reserved seats and separate electorates the Government granted it and the leaders could tell Mahomedans that the British Government was prepared to help them.

In the Khilafat movement the Hindus and the Mahomedans worked together for a time but when the Congress took up a stiff attitude the Moslem League did not remain with it and tried to show that they being in a minority their interests would suffer if the Congress became powerful in the country. This cry was found in cities only otherwise the Congress people know that the Congress was working in the interest of the whole country and the interests of nine crores of men could never be neglected in any country. England with a population of less than five crores ruled over such a large part of the world and how could nine crores of Muslims be suppressed by any power in the world if they had confidence, in themselves? He appealed to the Mahomedans in the city to give up their misgivings and to support the Congress. The meeting was over after 11 o'clock at night after Sardar Vallabhbhai made short speech and Mr. Badra Nizam thanked Panditji and asked Mahomedans to enroll as Congress members in large numbers.

Panditji was taken to the Millowners' Association hall also during the day where all the millowners of Ahmedabad received him and presented flowers and a purse of rupees 8,755.

Next morning he was with the volunteers in the terrace of the Congress for a short time and left for Beawar by the Delhi mail. A large crowd was collected near the railway station to see him off. During the two days' of his stay in our midst he was hardly given breathing time and he went on speaking like a machine addressing different kinds of people in the ways suited to them.

The city was mad after him. Ahmedabad alone collected Rs. 45,000 for purses offered to him of which about 25,000 are ear-marked for Kamla Nehru Fund. He has been given other purses amounting to about 30,000 from other parts and thus Gujarat has presented about Rs. 75,000 to him in all.

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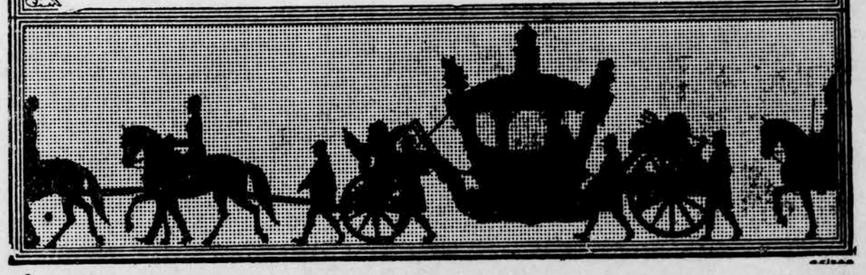


Magistrate's Advice To Motorists

Half Hour's Detention At Police Station Better Than Half Dozen Hours In Court

The carelessness of pedestrians who disregard the hoots of motor-horns and the impatience of motorists who though aggrieved will not represent the facts in a proper manner to the police were commented upon by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, in the case where Mr. Mohsin F. B. Tyabji, son of Mr. Faiz Tyabji, of Somerset Lodge, Warden Road, Bombay, was acquitted of rash and negligent driving.

Disregard Of Hoots

The Magistrate said "In a large number of motoring cases, prosecution witnesses too readily came forward to say that "no horn was blown" The truth of the matter invariably is that they had not given any attention as to whether a horn was blown or not. Careless disregard of the blowing of the horn by pedestrians and cyclists is but too notorious a fact.

"And on the other hand, blowing the horn comes so naturally to motor-drivers that they rather err on the side of blowing the horn rather than abstaining from blowing. It is while rounding blind corners, when both the hands are occupied in manoeuvring the steering wheel, that there is some times a lapse on the motorist's part in respect of the obligation to blow the horn."

The accident in question occurred at Chembur, Sion, and Dharavi Roads on or about 12th August last.

According to the prosecution the accused was driving his car, No. W 6812 from Kurla or Chembur side, and as he approached the junction of the four roads, he knocked into a cyclist, a lad of about 11 or 12 years who was proceeding in the same direction as the car.

Evidence showed that the boy was knocked down in the middle of the road, when he swerved into the way of the car too suddenly to avoid an impact, inspite of prolonged hooting on the motorist's part.

At this stage a police-man came up and took the accused to the chowki nearby and later on to Kingsway police station on instructions

Trivial Matter.

The Magistrate did not think, there was any wreckless, negligent, dangerous, or furious driving in the conduct of the accused. So saying he acquitted him.

The Magistrate further commented "I have no doubt that the Police Officer would have exercised his discretion in the matter and not troubled the Court at all in the matter for it seems to have been a trivial one, if the accused had fully and coherently explained the situation to him—which the accused on his own admission, does not seem to have done, feeling "annoyed" (as he says) at being detained and delayed.

"If motorists would but keep their tempers even where they consider themselves to be the aggrieved party, they would find that half an hour's detention at a Police station in explaining the situation properly to the Police Officer is better than half a dozen hours' attendance in Court."

AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOL CONCERT

Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri's Appeal For Financial Help

Amarjyoti was the most outstanding artiste at the concert organised by the American Mission School for the Blind in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday under the presidency of Diwan Bhadur Jhaveri.

The Spring Dance depicted in a most vivid and forceful manner the glory of the season and its reactions on youth.

The two little kiddies Tarala Desai and Suryahas Mehta did their job remarkably well in the Radha-Krishna Dance while the dance of Madan Bhasma, in which Amarjyoti was at his best deservedly won the continued applause of the audience. Miss Snehalata Pradhan seems to possess talent capable of being developed to earn distinction and deserves all encouragement.

Before interval Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri made a fervent appeal for financial help.

The audience was treated to a first class programme and the school deserves well of the public of this city.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Propaganda Meeting At Chandanwadi

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Press Workers' Conference a propaganda meeting was held at Chandan Wadi on Sunday, September 19, 1937, under the presidentship of Mr. R. R. Pednekar.

Messrs. Khardikar and Mahimkar addressed the meeting. They told the audience what the Conference is being held for; what were the tasks before it; how others than the Press workers were also interested in making the Conference a success; how it was an important step in the direction of their struggle for better wages, better conditions of work, against the exploitation by the employers; how the national struggle for freedom would not become powerful if the most anti-imperialist class, that is the working class if neglected and left unorganised; and exhorted the audience to become members of the Reception Committee, help it financially and make it a grand success.

THE LATE MR. W. G. SHETE

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Wamanrao Ganpatrao Shete on Friday the 17th inst. at his house at Lamington Road. He was one of the leading members of the Daivadnya community and was grandson of the late Hon'ble Jaganath Shankershet.

He was the paymaster of the B. B. and C I. Rly. and was a Free Mason and connected with a number of other Institutions

After his retirement he led a quiet life. He was a charitably disposed man At the time of his death he was 57 years old

His funeral was largely attended. He leaves behind him his wife, two sons, three daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

CHANGES IN CITY POLICE POSTINGS

The following changes in postings of the Bombay City Police force are notified:—

Inspector Navalkar, Arms and Ammunition Branch, transferred to Labour Branch

Inspector D'Souza, Labour Branch, transferred to Arms and Ammunition Department.

Inspector Shirazi on return from leave posted to Colaba P. S.

SUB-INSPECTORS

Sub-Inspector, Pathan, C.I.D., Crimes, transferred to Kalachowki, P. S.

Sub-Inspector, Kokje, C.I.D., Crimes, transferred to Mahim P.S.

Sub-Inspectors, Padval and Rane, Mahim, transferred to C.I.D. Crimes.

Sergeant Race, Kalachowki, transferred to C.I.D. Crimes.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani, Kalachoki, transferred to Nagpada P.S.

Sub-Inspector, Vani Esplande, transferred to Kalachowki, P.S.

Dr. P. H. Valavalkar upon whom the Ph. D. degree of the Bombay University was recently conferred for his Thesis on the Psychology of Hindu Social Institutions. His work has nighly satisfied the examiner, Prof. R. D. Ranade of Allahabad University,—Director of religion (India) and the famous scholar of Indian Philosophy and the Academy of Philosophy and Culture—who has paid very high tributes to Dr. Valavalkar's scholarship as well as to his presentation of the subject. He was a student of Dr. Thoothi of the Bombay University.

WARDHA, Sept. 20.

Acharya P. C. Ray has consented to preside over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Marwari Educational Society at Wardha on 23rd, 24th and 25th of Ooctober.

Excise Inspector Dead

Cama Who Was Assaulted By Villagers While On Raid Succumbs

BOMBAY, Monday.

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Lowji Nusservanji Cama, Excise Inspector, who was brutally assaulted by some villagers on the 12th instant in Narangi village near Virar.

Mr. Cama was an enthusiastic officer and risked his life by raiding a village which was notorious for illicit distillation of liquor at a late hour in the night even without police protection.

The villagers seeing the situation of his helplessness brutally assaulted him and a handful of his constables of the Excise Department and chased them for nearly a mile Mr. Cama was then stabbed and thrown in a tank. He was subsequently removed to the Charak Clinic, where he succumbed to his injuries this morning as the knife had penetrated the lung and the wound had become septic.

An inquest on the body will be held to-morrow.

THREW MARKED NOTES OUT OF WINDOW?

A woman who is alleged to have lived on the earnings of prostitution, was arrested on Saturday evening by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay police.

She is said to have attempted to get rid of incriminating evidence by throwing out of the window, a marked currency note given to her by a bogus customer sent by the police.

It was stated in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court, Esplanade, to-day, that the woman lived in a flat in Girgaum Road. Having received information that she was in the habit of supplying girls, the police sent on Saturday evening a bogus customer with two marked five rupee notes and raided the place soon after. The bogus customer was, it is stated, found in a compromising position with a girl

Further, it is stated, that the accused Lilawatibai, threw out of the window, one of the marked notes which was, however, recovered by the police. The other note also was seized from a notel nearby where it had been changed.

The woman was released on a cash deposit of Rs. 300 till October 4.

EMPIRE OF INDIA ASSURANCE CO.

Surplus Of About 45 Lakhs

A substantial surplus having been set aside, the directors of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. distributed the same as bonus among the policy-holders and shareholders of the company at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on Monday.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama presided and moved adoption of the Consulting Actuary's report for the quinquennium ending 28th February 1937.

ALLOTMENT OF SURPLUS

The chairman said;

After making full provision for all liabilities on a basis as stringent as that assumed at the previous Valuation, there is a surplus of Rs. 44,29,697. This amount we propose to distribute as follows: viz:—To allot Reversionary Bonuses in respect of each year's premium due and paid during the quinquennium ending 28th February 1937 to all With-Profit Policies in force at that date at the rates of Rs. 16 per Rs. 1,000 assured under Whole Life Assurances and Rs. 14 per Rs. 1000 assured under Endowment Assurances. These Bonuses will absorb Rs. 37,79,343. While these rates for Bonus are appreciably higher than those declared at any previous quinquennial Valuation had it not been for the reduced rate of interest on gilt-edged securities during the latter years of the quinquennium, a higher rate of bonus would now have been possible.

The share due to Members in accordance with the Articles of Association is Rs. 4,19,927 and we propose to carry the balance of the surplus of Rs. 2,30,427 to the Life Assurance Reserve Fund. As the 1932 Valuation Rs. 3,35,231 was carried to this Reserve Fund, which now is increased to Rs. 5,65,658—thus making together with the Investment and other Reserve Funds a total Reserve of Rs. 38,23,027. This is a large sum but in view of the uncertainty of the present world-wide situation, we think it desirable to retain such substantial Reserved intact until conditions generally become more normal and stable.

We propose in the case of Policies becoming claims by death or maturity before 1st March 1939, to allot Interim Bonuses at the same rates as those now being declared. The rates for the remaining three years of the current quinquennium will be considered later.

The report was adopted.

Rescind That Order Of Excommunication

Maharaja's Action Threatens Future Of Civil Liberties In Cochin State

A mass meeting of the Keralites of Bombay was held last Sunday evening in Arya Samaj Hall, Matunga, with Mrs. G. P Nair in the chair to protest against the recent order of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin excommunicating the members of an ancient Nair family in Tripunathra for giving a cosmopolitan tea party in their family house on grounds of pollution. The hall was packed to overflowing.

Mrs G. P. Nair in her opening speech in Malayalam denounced the primitive and ridiculous order of excommunication and expressed regret that Cochin of all States with her claims for high literacy and education should behave so.

SOCIAL SYSTEM CRITICISED

Dr. K. B. Menon of the Indian Civil Liberties Union who moved the adoption of the resolution, reviewed the position of civil liberties in Cochin State and criticised the social system which made such orders possible.

Mrs. V. K. Unni Menon seconded the resolution.

Mr. P. Balan, a member of the aggrieved family who by the way was the host at the cosmopolitan tea party, gave a graphic description of the history of the case and concluded saying that more harm than good might follow such interference from Royalty in the private life of individuals.

Many other speakers followed, notable among whom were Mr. C. K Subramanyam, Mr. M Achutha Menon, and Mr. M Balakrishna Menon.

The meeting authorised the mover of the resolution to forward copies of the resolution to His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, Mahatmaji, the Resident for Madras States and the States Peoples' Conference and the Press.

THE RESOLUTION

"This public meeting of the Keralites of Bombay view with alarm the recent order of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin excommunicating the members of an ancient Nair family in Tripunithra for giving a cosmopolitan tea party in their family house on grounds of pollution. This order, following as it does the recent reactionary attitude adopted by His Highness in the Kudalmanikam Temple controversy, gives rise to a serious concern about the future of the civil liberties of the people of the State. This meeting while inviting His Highness' attention to the immediate necessity of removing the religious, social and economic disabilities of the Harijans, requests His Highness to rescind forthwith the aforesaid order which it not in keeping with the spirit of the time".

70 Prisoners To Be Repatriated

Home Secretary Faces Volley Of Questions On Hunger-Strikers' Condition

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

In reply to short-notice questions about the condition of health of the seven hunger-strikers in the Andamans who have recently given up their strike and about their repatriation, the Home Secretary stated that, in the absence of any report to the contrary, the condition of health of those seven prisoners should be presumed to cause no anxiety.

He added that Government's attention had been drawn to the appeal made by Mahatma Gandhi for their release. Among those prisoners, one belonged to Madras one to the Punjab, one to Bihar one to Delhi and the rest belonged to Bengal.

The Home Secretary stated that Government of India had sanctioned at the request of the Provincial Governments the repatriation of 70 prisoners.

Mr. Satyamurthi enquired:—Have the Government of Bengal asked for the repatriation of any of the Bengal prisoners?

Mr. Thorne replied:—Thirty-five of the 70 prisoners who are going to be repatriated are Bengalees.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—Have the Government of Bengal asked for repatriation of all their prisoners?

Mr. Thorne:—No.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—How many have they asked for repatriation?

Mr. Thorne:—The number which I have just stated.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—With regard to other Governments, have any of them asked for repatriation of their prisoners?

Mr. Thorne:—Yes.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—Did the Government of Bengal ask for repatriation of 35 prisoners and no more?

Mr. Thorne:—This is so.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena:—What about the prisoners from the centrally administered areas?

Mr. Thorne:—Three of the prisoners are from the Chief Commissioners' provinces and two of them are being repatriated.

Sardar Mangalsingh:—Have the Punjab Government asked for the repatriation of their prisoners?

Mr. Thorne:—Yes.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:—Are those seven prisoners who gave up the strike recently being repatriated?

Mr. Thorne:—Some of them I think are.

Mr. Saxena:—Who is the third prisoner from the centrally-administered areas who is not being repatriated?

Mr. Thorne:—He is a Bengalee; we are awaiting to see what the Bengal Government decides about him.

Mr. Saxena:—Is not that Bengalee, Mr. Batukeshar Dutt?

Mr. Thorne:—I think he is not Mr. B. K. Dutt.

Mr. Saxena:—Was not Mr. Dutt convicted in Delhi, and is he not one of those that are not being repatriated now?

Mr. Thorne: Yes.—United Press.

AGENT'S IN COLONIES

India Government's Plans

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The debate in the Council of State on the need for appointment of the Government of India's agents in foreign countries has drawn pointed attention to a longstanding problem. I learn that while Simla has been somewhat sympathetic, the Colonial office has invariably put obstacles in the way. It is well known the Government of India have had for some time under contemplation the appointment of an Agent to East Africa but both the Colonial Office and the Governments of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganika are reported to have viewed the proposals with disfavour.

The story runs that the Government of India's proposal was that an Indian Trade Commissioner for East Africa should be invested with powers to look after Indian interests generally in addition to trade matters but apparently the Colonial Office puts its heavy foot on the proposal. It is regarded likely that the Government of India will have an Agent-General in Burma as in South Africa but no decision appears to have been taken yet. If the proposal is accepted the appointment will take effect from April next.

Andaman Prisoners From Bihar

PATNA, Sept. 20.

The Associated Press reliably understands that all the thirteen Bihar prisoners in the Andamans will be sailing for Bihar on the 22nd instant.

The question of their release will be considered only after their arrival here

Mr. Krishna Ballabhi Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary, saw some of the political prisoners lodged in the Hazaribagh Jail and had a personal talk with them. It is understood that the prisoners gave him an assurance that they did not believe in terrorist methods Orders for their release are expected to be passed immediately.—A. P.

VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

Grant Medical College Beaten By 9 Runs

The Government College, Lahore, had their third victory of the tour and the first in Bombay, when they defeated the Grant Medical College by 9 runs in a single-day match at the Kennedy Sea Face on Monday.

The home team batted first and made 87 runs. The only three batsmen who reached double figure were Sidenoor, M. Hassan and Pandya, who contributed 22, 13 and 14 respectively.

The visitors were also all out for a small total of 97 runs. They were, of course, without the services of their four star players, who are lying ill in the hospital.

A feature of the Lahore innings was the steady batting display of Jagdish Lal, who contributed a useful 34.

The visitors now play with the Elphinstone College to-day and will leave Bombay on Wednesday evening.

THE SCORES:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

Sidenoor 22, Mutalik 7, Kazi 1, M. Hassan 13, Dr. Katrecha 7, Karve 0, Mankad 1, Shroff 1, Pandya 14, Dixit 8, Kirtane 7(not out) Extras 6, Total 87.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
A. Rehman	7.2	1	22	5
Sahgal	7	0	27	3
Ram Parkash	6	0	24	1
Nizam	3	2	1	1
Bhatia	3	0	7	0

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Jagdish 34, Bhatia 3, Rehman 6, Ram Parkash 4, Sahgal 0, Saeed 6, Nizam 14, Amar 9 (not out), Salabuddin 4, Om Parkash 0, Moid 10, Extras 6, Total 96.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dr. Katrecha	14.4	3	30	7
Karve	10	3	29	1
Kazi	13	2	31	1

SIR WARNER'S CRITICISM

"English Fast Bowlers Bowl Far Too Short"

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Fast bowling short of a length was severely criticised by Sir Pelham Warner, chairman of the M.C.C. Selection Committee, at the conclusion of the Folkestone Cricket Festival.

"From an international point of view" Sir Pelham said, "we have nothing to fear in regard to our batsmen. We have plenty of fine young players, and plenty of fine batsmen of a riper age.

"But our bowling is a terrible problem. The majority of present-day fast bowlers bowl far too short. I am longing for the day when in a Test match they set their field with a cover-point, a mid-off and a mid-on, and pitch the ball right up, to force the batsmen to play forward.

"In days gone by Richardson and Lockwood were never hooked into the Mound stand at Lord's. The first and last essential of bowling is a perfect length. If, when the Australians play here next year, our fast bowlers persist in that short nonsense. We shall get in serious trouble, for the hook and the square cut are their best strokes.

Speaking of doped wickets, Sir Pelham said, "Some of our wickets are too good. They are doped so much that the bowlers cannot get anybody out."

He instanced a certain wicket where, in Test matches, the average runs per wicket in a period of several years was nearly 50.

MEAKIN CUP FINAL DRAWN

In the Meakin Cup Final played at the Cooperage on Monday evening between the Cheshire Regiment and the holders of the cup, the Warwickshire Regiment from Poona, resulted in a goal-less draw for the second time.

The replay will be at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

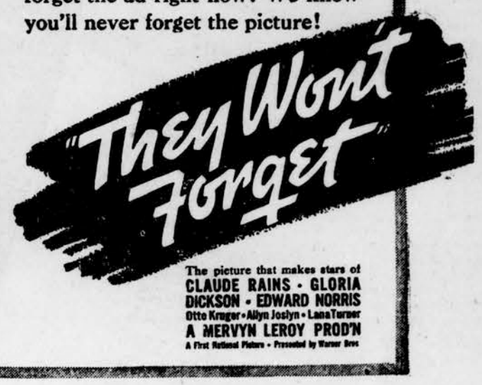
NEW EMPIRE

DAILY 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Except on Wednesday when there will be only one show at 10 p.m.

TOMORROW
You May Forget
This Ad!

If, in its small way, it reminds you that "They Won't Forget" belongs on your "must see" list,—you can forget the ad right now! We know you'll never forget the picture!


"They Won't Forget"
The picture that makes stars of
CLAUDE RAINS • GLORIA DICKSON • EDWARD NORRIS
Otto Kruger • Allyn Joslyn • Lana Turner
A MERVYN LEROY PROD'N
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BRADDOCK vs. LOUIS
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ROUND BY ROUND

Plans open. 'Phone 25286.

NEXT SATURDAY

THE POIGNANT STORY OF A WOMAN TORN BETWEEN TWO LOVES!

THE GREATEST ACTING PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN ON THE SCREEN!

ELISABETH BERGNER
IN
"DREAMING LIPS"
WITH
RAYMOND MASSEY
ROMNEY BRENT

A United Artists Release.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 1, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 15, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 16, 1307
Hightide: 6-02 12-07
Lowtide: 5-5. 18-16
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 38m

Wednesday, September 22

Schools Committee meeting: Corporation Hall at 4 p.m. (B.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Nevenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd September 1937.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The steamer 'Clan Macfarlane' left Liverpool Friday evening September 17.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Maloja' with the mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

The 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 8-30 a.m. the following day.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Ethics in the University Building to-day (Tuesday) at the usual time.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE

Mr. Jean Muller Des Roches will deliver a lecture in French on "The French in India", to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Cercle premises 60, Forbes Street, Fort.

BUNDALIBHOY MAHOMED FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients that attended the dispensary during the month of August 1937 was 7490 out of which, according to Sex:—Males 1168, Females 2841, Boys 1740 and Girls 1741, were treated.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (next to St. Andrew's Church) 134-136 Apollo Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

B. E. S. T. CO'S EARNINGS

A statement of the earnings of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. shows that in August the Company earned Rs. 8,30,533 on electric-supply and Rs. 6,46,220 on traction. Figures for same till end of August for the current year Rs. 63,71,552 and Rs. 49,47,105 respectively. It denotes an increase of Rs. 1,42,113 over the same period last year.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at Wilson College, Chowpatty, in the Junior B.A Class (No. III 10), when Mr. Joseph Callan, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., will deliver a lecture on "Clubs and Recreation" from 6 to 7 p m. (S.T.).

HAJEE BACHOOALI FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

The total number of patients that attended the hospital during the month of August 1937 was 4595 out of which the patients number was 990 only.

According to the caste out of new patients number Hindus 635; Muslims 239; Parsees 42; Christians 59 and Jews 15 only.

According to the Sex:—Males 576; Females 300; Boys 68 and Girls 46 only.

In the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, the total number of patients that attended the hospital was 778 out of which the new patients number was 256 only.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, a debate will be held in the Secondary Training College, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. on "That the time is ripe for the re-introduction of the School Leaving Certificate Examination in addition to the Matriculation Examination."

Speakers: Principal H. V. Hampton, Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Mrs. G. R. Billimoria, Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. R. K. Marzban and Mr. K. S. Vakil.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, has kindly consented to preside.

BHAGINI SAMAJ

The Bhagini Samaj is a well-known social institution of women of all castes and creeds. Its activities are multiple such as Bal Mandir, Seva Mandir, K. E. M. Employees' Welfare Centre, Birth Control Clinic, Industrial Classes, Classes for Hindi and English etc. It is but natural that the institution suffers from lack of funds It is, therefore, proposed to hold a concert in aid of the Samaj at the Royal Opera House on Thursday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. The programme will consist of two small dramas, garbas, music and dance etc. The Samaj has been fortunate in getting co-operation of many ladies and gentlemen. It is therefore earnestly requested that the public will help the Samaj by buying the tickets. A detailed programme will be published later on.

Rates of tickets: Rs. 15, 10, 7, 5, 4, 3 etc. Tickets can be had from the office of the Samaj between 12 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Address: The Bhagini Samaj, Purandhare's House, Sandhurst Road.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Oh, Doctor!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Feather Your Nest" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30

IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Gul Badan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"They Won't Forget" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Jungle Princess" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Married Before Breakfast" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Workers And The Congress

A public meeting will be held at Sewri, opposite Old China Mills, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to support the labour demands and to exhort the workers to become members of the Congress.

Comrade C. K. Narayanaswamy will preside and Comrades Yusuf Meherally, Purshottam Tricumdas, Ashok Mehta, S. B. Mahadeshwar and R. A. Mhatre will address the meeting.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

The ordinary monthly meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Tuesday, the 28th September at 6-30 p.m (S.T.), at the Congress House.

The change in the date of the meeting has become necessary with a view to enable some of the members of the B. P. C. C., who are also the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. opposite the China Mills at Sewree to popularise the Labour Demands of the Party and to appeal to workers to become members of the Congress.

Among the speakers will be Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Purushottam Tricumdas, S. S. Batlivala, S. B. Mahadeswer, Ashok Mehta and R. A. Mhatre.

ONE HOUR PICKETING IN BYCULLA

The publicity Secretary of the Byculla District Congress Committee writes:

Since the coming Gandhi Jayanti is the first one that Congress observes after Congress has accepted office, the Byculla Congress Committee has decided to organise a Volunteer Corps to do 'One Hour' picketing of Toddy and liquor shops in the Byculla locality on 26th evening.

Number of such shops in the locality being great I appeal to all Congressmen of the Ward to enroll themselves as volunteers in large numbers and make this picketing a great success.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY OF INDIA

The opening of the Headquarters of the Amateur Cine Society of India in the third floor of Mherwan Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay, by His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur will be held on Tuesday the 21st instant at 7 p.m., Dr. B. B. Yodh presiding.

The winning films in the 'Monsoon' competition of the Society will be then screened and the Maharaja will distribute prizes to the winners. The programme for the function includes September meeting of the Society, and films taken by the Maharaja, Miss N. Hill (God Shiva's Dance of Love and Life), Mr. K. H. Cama, Dr. B. B. Yodh (The Garett Veterinary Hospital), Mr. O. Schmid and Mr. E. G. Lazarus.

Bombay National Guards

The Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay National Guards will be held on Sunday the 26th instant at the Congress House after the usual First Aid Class. The class will be held at 6-30 a. m. on that day. All members are requested to be present in their uniforms. Being the Monthly Flag Salutation Day, the Guards will participate in the function.

Special Zenana Show Of "Anathashram" At The West End

There will be a special show for women at 1-30 p.m. to-day at the West End Talwies, when "Anathshram"—a social picture produced by New Theatres Ltd., will be screened It has a theme that will appeal to every Indian woman. It has stars like Umashashi. Najamul Husein, Nawab, Jagdeesh, etc.

FAMINE IN BAGEWADI

Relief-works Not Started On Adequate Scale

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The Minister for Revenue visited Bagewadi in Bijapur District on September 11. Within two days after his visit nearly 1000 people went to the scarcity-works near Bagewadi and asked for employment. The Assistant Engineer refused to employ them on the ground that the work started there is very small. New works have not yet been started for want of plans, estimates, sanctions and funds.

PATTAMMAL'S RECITAL

New Tamil Songs Predominate

Two points were noteworthy in Smti. Pattammal's recital before an over-crowded house at Matunga on Sunday. She planned her programme with old master-pieces and new songs alternately. Secondly, she replaced the routine programme of 'kirtans' by giving prominence to the compositions of Papanasa Sivan and Sadasiva Brahmam. In fact, no artiste of note gave as many new Tamil songs in Bombay recitals, as she did. The series of light songs and 'Thukudas' which she presented kept the house spell-bound for over three-and-a-half hours. Apart from the main 'raga', the rendering of Karaharapriya, Jaganmohini and Sriranjini was much appreciated.

In the Sriranjini 'kirtan', she made a striking departure from Chemmangudi's style, and exhibited her talents in the method of approach and in the technique of 'swaras' In Thukudas', she carried the day by trimmings and flashes, peculiarly her own.

This time, the Vocalist was fortunate in the choice of her accompaniments, and Messrs. Govindarajan and Ganesan exhibited remarkable team work Though this was Mr Govindarajan's first visit to the city, he was the centre of the picture and drew repeated encores. He easily tops the younger generation of violinists. His finger work was remarkable, and he exhibited rare skill in his play on steel wire. The 'Sruthi-betha' which he attempted during the rendering of Kalyani was a fine stroke of showmanship, and reminded the audience of the old days of Mr. Govindaswami Pillai.

CLOVE BOYCOTT

Zanzibar Indians Gratified At Congress Move

On the 13th September, 1937, immediately after the appointment of a Central Cloves Boycott Committee in Bombay as a result of informal conference of the clove importers, dealers, and others, under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the following cablegram was sent to the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, by the B. P. C. C.

"At meeting presided Jawaharlal strong Committee appointed including Sardar Vallabhbhai, Bhulabhai, Vallabhdas Tejpal, Huseinbhai for carrying out Congress resolution preventing import all cloves and organizing all India boycott."

The Committee has to-day received a cable reply which reads as under:

"Highly gratified Congress launching programme clove boycott. Community greatly encouraged. Hope Calcutta Madras impregnated like Bombay."

Water Supply For Bendsa

Mr. Munshi Faqirh Ahmed of Bendsa, Kolaba District points cut the necessity of providing drinking water to villagers near about Bendsa in Pen taluka, because there is terrible shortage of water in the area for them and their cattle. The villagers have appealed to the Taluka and District Boards without avail. He hopes the District Board will remember this grievance while submitting their proposals for Kolaba District.

Ismail College Sets Example

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Monday.

An interesting programme was staged by the Ismail College Gujarati Sahitya Mandal at the College Hall last Saturday evening under the presidentship of Haji Aboobker Ibrahim Suraiya, a leading merchant of the Kachchi Memon community

"The Hunter's Tragedy.' 'The' Harvest Dance', and Rasa were highly appreciated by the audience. The president in his address, complimented the students for the success of the function, and said that he was pleased to see the atmosphere of Hindu-Muslim unity in the College. He announced a donation of Rs. 401, and later on, looking to the distinctive achievements of the students, he donated a fresh amount of Rs. 101 for the entertainment of the volunteers.

BAN ON MORE BOOKS LIFTED

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited:—

(1) Lokamanya Rajashri Tilak Yanchin Vyakhanen by Mr. S. H. Bhave. (2) Congresschi Alikadil Kamgiri Mahanjech Hindustantil Swatantryachya Purvatayaricha Itihas by Mr. S. D. Javdekar and Mr. T. R. Devgirikar. (3) Ratnagiri Jilha Congress Committee, 1932 Salchya Kayadebhangacha Ahaval, published by Mr. S. S. Mahajan. (4) Gunhegar by Mr. Lalji Pendse. (5) Virni Hakal, published by Mr. R. K. Mistri. (6) Gandhi Kuch Album published by Mr. R. K. Mistri. (7) '1857' Balvani Biji Baju published by Mr. R. K. Mistri. (8) Karnti ne Marge by Mr. Prabhakar Biharilal. (9) Dharma Yuddnun Rahasya published by Mr. R. K. Mistri. (10) Rajanaitik Karasthan, Part II (Kalya Panyavar) by Mr. S. D. Karandikar. (11) Krantikarakono Aprakashit Rajanaitik Itihas. Dwiteeya Khand, published by Mr S. N. Joshi (12) Chitramaya Jagat, Vol. XXIII, No. 1. (Special Military Number) for January 1932, published by Mr. S. N. Joshi

HORNIMAN ON PROHIBITION

Khalsa College Elocution Competition

(From A Correspondent.)

Though the Khalsa College started this year, the students put up a brave performance at the first Annual Elocution Competition held on Monday afternoon, when Mr. B G. Horniman presided.

There were ten student competitors, including 3 lady-students. The judges awarded the prizes to Messrs Rege, Mandkey, Hudliker and Miss Rodrigues, who discussed and discoursed on subjects of topical interest viz., "Complete Prohibition" and whether "the granting of equality to women in politics is beneficial to Society"

MR. HORNIMAN'S VIEWS

Mr. Horniman, after complimenting the students on their oratorical attempts, expressed his opinion on the subjects. He was of opinion that Prohibition had proved a definite success in America, and that the partial revocation of the Prohibition Laws permitting the sale and consumption of light wines, could not be considered as a failure of Prohibition. With gangster activities and smuggling on an extensive scale, the Government had to yield to the exigencies of the American situation by consenting to a partial revocation. The conditions in India being entirely different, Prohibition would succeed here. He regretted that the Congress Ministries in Bombay and in other provinces had decided only on experimental measures in restricted areas instead of complete prohibition in the whole province. Such experiments would probably prove unsuccessful to some extent and thus hinder the cause of prohibition.

Referring to the question of the equality of women, Mr. Horniman facetiously remarked that he was a man of no prejudices in the matter as not married but he considered that on impartial grounds women should be granted equality, if for no other reason at least out of a sense of justice. He brought his remarks to a close by wishing the College all success.

The Principal, Sardar Kashmira Sing thanked Mr Horniman for his interesting remarks, and thanked Miss Nanavatty, an elocutionist, for acting as a judge and the function thereupon terminated.

KURLA MUSLIM MEETING

Grievances Of Urdu Schools

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Kurla was convened by Mr. Mohamed Yasin, ex-member of the Kurla Municipality. Mr. Abdul Hafiz Khan was elected President.

The opening speech was made by Mr. Mohamed Yasin who explained the defects in the management of the present School Board, and further requested the public to take necessary measures. His statement was seconded by Mr. A. R. Fitwalla and Abdul Sattar

The question about the School Board was considered first. Speeches were delivered by the Yasin A. R Fitwalla, Moulvi Mohamed Enamsul Haq, Mr. S. A. Kadri in his capacity as the Chairman of the Local Schools Committee explained the situation at length. Finally a committee of six members was elected to approach the higher authorities to remedy the present grievances of the Urdu schools.

Alleged Contempt Of Court

Collector And M. L. A. To Answer Charges

Three Editors Also Involved In High Court Proceedings

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court admitted the petition of one Mukund Martu Bhujle.

The petitioner prayed that proceedings for contempt of Court under the Contempt of Court Act be started by the High Court against (1) Mr. M J Dixit, Collector of Karwar, (2) Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Adam, editor, printer and publisher of "Vichari" of Karwar and (3) M. V. Godbole, editor and publisher of "Nagarik" of Karwar.

REFUTING AN ARTICLE.

The petitioner stated that he had published an article headed "Fuel Depot Scandal exposed" in the issue of "Najarik" dated April 20, 1937. In refutation of this, the opponents got published a press communique in the "Nagarik" of August 3, 1937, though they knew that a criminal case filed by one V. R. Haldipur against the petitioner for defamation in respect of the same matter was proceeding in the Court of the Magistrate, F. C., Karwar.

By so doing, the petitioner stated, the opponents were guilty of contempt of Court.

Their lordships issued notices on the opponents calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court.

ANOTHER CASE.

There was a similar case against Mr. Tulsiram Subhanrao Jadhav, a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Sholapur, and Mr. Shankar Dattatraya Javdekar, editor and printer of "Lokshakti" a Marathi paper of Poona.

These notices were issued on the application of the Bombay Government.

It appeared that on June 23 last a crowd of about 2,000 people had collected in one of the streets of Sholapur to hear ballads which were being recited there. As the traffic was blocked, the police asked the assembled people to disperse, and on their refusal, are alleged to have used force against them. The crowd, it was stated, retaliated and attacked the police; as a result of which a police inspector and some constables were injured. Subsequently some people were arrested and put up before the First Class Magistrate for trial on June 26.

It was stated that the first respondent delivered a speech at a public meeting held for the purpose of appointing an enquiry committee in connection with the incident. The speech, it was stated, was calculated to prejudice a fair trial of the persons who were put up before the Magistrate in connection with the disturbance.

The speech was published by the second respondent in his paper "Lokshakti," and he is alleged to have published certain comments in respect of the incident which, in the opinion of the Government, are calculated to prejudice the administration of justice.

It was argued that as the said publications contained expressions of opinion on questions at issue before the Court, they made the second respondent also liable for contempt of Court

Their lordships issued notices against the respondents.

Enrol As Congress Members

B. P. C. C. SECRETARIES' APPEAL

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification in regard to the closing of the electoral roll for the purposes of the next General Elections of Congress delegates:—

Congressmen in the City are aware that Thursday, the 30th of September, is the last date for the enrolment of Congress members who will be qualified to vote at the next delegates' elections which will take place in the first week of January next. There are hardly two weeks between now and the closing of the rolls and it is expected that those who have not enrolled themselves so far will lose no time in going to the nearest District Congress Committee's office and putting themselves on the list of voters. Enrolment for any of the seven Wards in the City is done at the head-quarters of the Congress (Congress House, Bombay—4). Membership books are available at the office of every District Congress Committee as well as at the office of the B.P.C.C.

We take this opportunity of once more appealing to all Congress workers in the City to hurry up with the enrolment work during the short time at their disposal so that we may have at the end of the month a fair number of Congress voters

Following points, among others, have got to be noted by Congress members desiring to be voters for the purposes of the elections of delegates:

(1) They shall have duly enrolled themselves as four-anna members of the Congress at the offices of the District Congress Committee in which jurisdiction they ordinarily reside or carry on business.

(2) Although the membership will be closed on the 30th of September, a further period of three days is given for collecting the membership books from Congress workers who might have taken these for the purpose of enrolment. The membership books along with the subscription of members duly enrolled ought to be returned either to the offices of the District Congress Committees concerned or to the B.P.C.C., before 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 3rd of October 1937. Only those members whose membership forms along with the subscriptions are received within the time limit specified above will be eligible to vote at the next delegates' elections.

(3) To avoid difficulties which generally arise at the time of elections, all primary members are requested to ascertain in time that they have been duly enrolled at the proper office and within the specified time limit.

(4) Any difficulty arising in the work of enrolment should immediately be communicated to the office of the B.P.C.C., for prompt attention and action.

(5) Those members whose membership forms along with the subscriptions are not duly received at the proper office within the specified time limit, will be debarred from taking part in the elections in terms of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Bandra Feast is over. During the week-end over a hundred and twenty thousand people visited the fair and countless devotees of all castes and creeds offered different kinds of gifts at the foot of the altar.

Sunday morning dawned with bright sunshine, remaining in that state throughout the day. From the early hours of the morning crowds and crowds flocked to the Chapel. There were masses said every half an hour with two high masses with sermons given by well-known preachers, the last mass concluding at 1-30 p.m.

The evening saw a record gathering. The whole fair looked like a sea of moving heads.

The fair, I am sure, will live long in the memory of those that went to it....

FESTIVAL DANCE

The festival dance held in the Bandra Town Hall on Sunday night was a huge success, the hall being over-crowded.

Dancers flocked from all parts of the city and suburbs. That the dance was a very enjoyable one, could be judged from the continual shouts of cheers.

Several prizes were given for various competition, the Countess Vera Crassi distributing the prizes.

BANDRA ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The second annual open Bombay Suburban Catholic School's elocution competition under the auspices of the Bandra Gymkhana is to be held at the Gymkhana Pavilion on Sunday September 26, starting at 5 p.m. Mr. E. Hudson-Davies I.E.S., Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency is to preside.

Dyspepsia bothered this woman for three years. Then she found a new remedy that gave her instant relief. Read what she says:—

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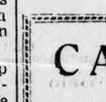

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1937

PRIMARY EDUCATION

After a prolonged debate extending over nearly ten hours the Bombay Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution recommending to Government the introduction of free and compulsory education in the Presidency "as early as possible after taking steps to over-haul the present system of education in the manner already set out in the declaration of policy by Government." The length of the debate and the proceedings in general testify to the insistence by all parties on rapid progress in free and compulsory education. The Congress itself is pledged to carry out this reform as early as is possible. The Bombay Congress Party so valued the original non-official resolution that it deliberately permitted its members to express their individual opinions on it so as to enable the Cabinet to gauge precisely the mind of the House on the various issues involved in the subject. The resolution, as finally adopted, gives the fullest latitude to the Cabinet both in respect of time and policy. So far the Cabinet has declared in general terms only a few features of its policy, namely, more control by Government, more economy, and more attention to vocational instruction and physical culture. It is to be hoped that a definite detailed programme will be published at a very early date.

Wanted Better Machinery

The problem is not one of finance alone, as is commonly believed. The present machinery for Primary Education, introduced by the Primary Education Act of 1923, has been found to be deplorably defective. The Premier expressed the feeling in the minds of many when he said in his reply to the debate that as a result of that machinery "there is considerable waste, there is stagnation, there is nepotism, and all sorts of considerations, some of them degrading, have arisen." It will be necessary, for more reasons than one, for Government to exercise greater control over primary education. And this would not be a reactionary step under the present responsible system of government. This is now conceded by all and there will be little difficulty in devising a better machinery. As regards the courses of instruction. The changes announced by Mr. Kher, namely, more vocational work and more physical culture will, within due limits, be welcomed by all. Mr. Munshi stated that the Cabinet was pledged to the popularisation of Hindustani, the national language of India "so far as it is possible to do so." We would welcome a more precise announcement at an early date on such a vital subject. We would suggest that about one or two hours' compulsory instruction in Hindustani every week in two or three upper primary classes should suffice to impart a working knowledge of the language.

Lack Of Funds

The biggest difficulty in the way of free and compulsory education is undeniably one of funds. Earnest workers in the country are hard at work devising ways and means to cheapen education, at any rate to lessen the burden on the State, that is, on the taxpayer. Among economy measures on which there is some consensus of opinion are the following: non-insistence on a high standard of equipment in schools, the greater use of temples, mosques, dharamshalas etc. for educational purposes, and enlisting wider co-operation from the public in the form of free service or donations, in cash or kind. On this last feature both the Premier and Mr. Munshi laid the greatest stress, the latter justly commending the example of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in organising primary schools in his native district at his own expense. Gandhiji has roused the attention of the whole country by his scheme of self-supporting schools. This scheme, it is announced, will be presented, in a detailed form, to the All-India Educational Conference to be held at Wardha in October and presided over by Gandhiji himself. Those who have given serious thought to the question of mass education, with special reference to economy, should offer their suggestions to the organisers of the Conference.

Cynical

Coming in the wake of the heart-rending appeal made by Madame Chiang-kai-Shek to the conscience of civilised humanity to intervene in the interests of the innocent and defenceless victims of Japanese imperialistic aggression in China, the symposium on world peace broadcast by persons like Eden, Hull, Chautemps, Van Zeeland, Schuschnigg etc., must sound utterly hollow and cynical to the ears of all men and women who are able to sift the truth from the interested and insincere propaganda of politicians who are engaged in misleading the world rather than in enlightening it. Even in a broadcast professedly in the interest of world peace, Mr. Eden could not withstand the temptation of exploiting the opportunity for the self-regarding ends of his own country, regardless of the interests of the world as a whole. He indulges in propaganda for a commercial pact between Great Britain and United States, for their own mutual benefit and not for any international convention that would remove the trade barriers between nation and nation and promote the free flow of trade throughout the world and promote the prosperity of all peoples and not merely of one nation or a group of nations.

Wrong Policy

It is well that Mr. Cordell Hull, voicing the official view of the Roosevelt administration, recognises that complete isolation is impossible in the modern world, however much the United States might desire neither to thrust itself into nor to be drawn into armed conflicts between other nations, and that if the Rule of Law disappears from the world, the security of his country would be seriously jeopardised. But, the recognition of this vital fact appears to be more superficial than genuine. The United States by refusing to join the League of Nations—the handiwork of a U.S. President more than that of any other statesman—has pursued the policy of isolation with a vengeance, preventing the full realization of the ideals of the League and leaving that body to be dominated by a group of Imperialist nations bent on self-aggrandisement at the expense of smaller nations and defenceless peoples. If the United States had elected to join the League at its very inception, the post-war history of the world would, indeed, have had to be rewritten and humanity, perhaps, would not have undergone half the sufferings which it has gone through during the past two decades. Uncharitable critics have not been wanting who have suggested that the American isolationist policy has been prompted not so much by a holy horror of being entangled in a European war as by the shrewd and selfish calculation that the quarrels of Europe would constitute the opportunity of the United States to push its own goods and credit in the world's market. If the Roosevelt Government were sincere in their love of world peace, they would not have refused to move their little finger to bring to book violent disturbers of that world, as they have done all along.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

The British Cabinet meeting on September 8 was held at the C.I.D. Whitehall has two C.I.D.'s One is the Criminal Investigation Department; the other the Committee of Imperial Defence.

It is in the conference room of the second at 2, Whitehall gardens, the crescent of Georgian houses between Whitehall and the Embankment, that Ministers made their plans for the Nyon piracy conference.

No. 2, Whitehall-gardens has inspiring associations for Conservative Ministers. It was Disraeli's home. He secured it in 1874 "to live again the life of a gentleman as Premier". In fourteen months he dined 242 M.P.'s and sixty peers in the house, but in two and a half years he left it for Downing-street to avoid "my terrible steep Whitehall stairs, which I cannot manage."

No. 2, once part of the Royal Palace of Whitehall, had for long been the town home of the Dukes of Portland.

Study Of Handwriting

Some years ago a book was written by the late Professor Robert Saudek which has become the standard work on the science of graphology.

It contained analysis, from their hand-writing, of the characters of a number of prominent men, one of whom was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The analysis referred to a certain shyness and repression in Mr. MacDonald's character, and to his preoccupation with the fact that he was so frequently misunderstood. Mac, deeply impressed with the accuracy of the analysis began to correspond with Professor Saudek, and subsequently became an interesting student of graphology.

Now a new society has been formed for the study of handwriting in all its branches. These extend, it appears, to criminology, diagnosis and therapeutics, health and hygiene and the selection of commercial employees. The society will hold its first meeting in October, at the Society of Arts and Mr. MacDonald has been invited to preside.

Trade Union Funds

The funds of British trade unions at the end of 1936 totalled £16,030,469. This was an advance of £1,000,000 on the previous year and nearly double the total of 1926 (the general strike year), when it was £8,476,371.

These figures were given in a statistical summary by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the returns of registered trade unions. Unemployment benefit cost the unions £1,882,194 last year, compared with £2,500,000 in 1935, and over £8,000,000 in 1931. Dispute benefit was only £194,283, compared with £5,616,732 in 1926. Transport and General Workers, organised in 26 unions, have the largest membership (1,470,591) and the largest funds (5,207,496). Metal and machine workers are second with 677,346 members and £3,565,910 funds. Miners and quarrymen come third with 614,223 members, but their funds (£1,374,121) are exceeded by the Papermaking and Printing group's £1,440,702 though the latter group's membership is only 133,431.

Democracy Exists Nowhere

Neither Britain nor America can be called a real democracy, states a report presented by the education sub-committee to the World conference of the Society of Friends at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Discussing the question of merging the private Friends' schools in the public school system, the report says: "It is charged that the Friends' schools, by their nature, are undemocratic and cater to an economically select class. Democracy is a dynamic conception. It exists nowhere, and is still to be achieved. The inequality bred by class distinction in England and by the maldistribution of wealth in America makes it impossible to call either country a real democracy. It is true that the private schools contain a selection population. It is true that there is a grave danger of consequent snobbishness. This is perceptible even in some of the Friends' schools. But these characteristics are evident in the schools because they exist in the society which supports the schools. Class snobbishness is equally evident within the public schools."

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

True Economy

(By Kanaiyalal Vakil)

From zealous iconoclasts we, as a nation, begin advancement towards the far more arduous realities of the architect. We have now to think and plan to build the positive responsibilities of national initiative. The rather dramatic fading away of the distracting image of an alien party, the ruling obsession of our thoughts and actions hitherto has created the changed situation in national psychology.

Changed National Psychology

Congress Ministries seek the guidance and co-operation of the public-spirited, self-sacrificing and educated amongst our countrymen. The urgency has already been felt and recognised, if not the magnitude of the task. We have begun to realise with some vividness the truth that it will be our own fault if our hands are not trained to constructive energy, our minds to far-sighted national policies and programmes. Events have forced us to realise, as only events can, that the nation's destiny is in our hands, its future moulded in our minds. Mass sentiment, however legitimate, mobilised to make the third outside party a scapegoat is not enough to set a nation on its feet.

The change is in our mental habits and character of national thought. This change which is now taking place is, I think, the best argument for office acceptance by the Congress. It will be upto those who have taken upon themselves the national responsibilities thus implied to stimulate, direct and explore the vast possibilities of the evident change in national psychology.

Two Ministerial Postulates

Despite the many explanatory preambles in the speech with which Hon'ble Mr. Latthe introduced the budget, repeated emphasis accentuated its focal lines. They were those, mainly, of economy. Despite the naturally cautious tenor of the speech of the Minister of Education, his emphasis on the necessity of educational policy and programmes based on an unambiguous recognition of "vocational technical" and "creative" methods of instruction obviously restricted alike the dreary area as well as the vast permanence of subjects that have increased the academic unrealities of national life.

What Is Economy?

Of the first two postulates of national reconstruction in education, enunciated by the Ministers, —one of administrative economy and the other of "vocational," "technical," or, may be, "creative" or productive principles of education—let us first understand the implications of administrative economy. We have not yet on the horizon a Booker T. Washington to demonstrate, in actual practice, the methods by which national education can be made "self-supporting." We shall, therefore, examine first the questions or problems of economy.

Let us proceed now to know precisely what is economy. Economy in its most obvious meaning is cutting down of expenditure. In its less obvious but more helpful aspect, it is prevention of over-lapping or redundant efforts. Finally economy is understood in its nationally vital aspect and positively as fruitful expenditure. The first is, perhaps, the most tempting and facile conception of economy. The last is the most difficult and mature and, in the present circumstances, seemingly abstract conception of economy. Between the two extremes, we must, therefore, consider the second alternative aspect of the economics of education as the most helpful for the present situation—that is, the economy achieved by the prevention of overlapping educational efforts. It has the double advantage of increasing existing educational efficiency and of giving educational thinkers the precise basis for future guidance and programmes.

Segregated Educational Units

The first step towards enduring educational economy, the prevention of overlapping of educational projects can only be accomplished by a definite, objective, nationally common policy of educational reconstruction. It cannot think of or plan out national education in detached fragments. Economy is the result of the adjustment of the parts to the whole, not the piling up of multitudinous parts for an incoherent jumble dignified as a system! Such a policy has no meaning, as a policy, if, for example, primary education is segregated, as the all too prevalent tendency is to segregate, from all contacts with secondary education. Or, the "system" of primary education further disintegrated into "subjects" of education unrelated to any clearly visualised objectives of national education. In a system of truly national education no educational unit, in method "subjects" or objectives, can stand by itself, on its own. It must be very clearly related to the other units of educational system. Otherwise, education is bound to be chaotic, uneconomic and inefficient. The results of such segregated units can be easily observed in the uninspiring routine of municipalised schools on the one hand and the luxurious and chaotic extravagance on the other hand of private educational institutions aiming to placate the "advanced" fantasies of the rich, "classy" student.

Vital Relationships And Contacts

Before defining educational programmes or curricula there must, therefore, be a definite policy and objectives of education, policy and objectives that can adjust the existing educational units to the whole, establish vital contacts between them and eliminate thus the overlapping extravagance and wastage of educational efforts. These are the essentials, in dispensable for the organic growth ultimately of an efficient and economic system of national reconstruction in education.

Structural Change

It will be my endeavour, in the next article, to illustrate specifically the postulates of economy, efficiency and national reconstruction as applied to the problems of art education (drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dancing, art-crafts and

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GROUNDLESS FEAR

It would be absurd on the part of the Government of India to insist on obtaining an undertaking from persons like Hardayal that they will not participate in "revolutionary and communistic activities" in future. The Government must know that the bogey of "revolutionaries" and "communists" has now been played out in India and that the people will not any longer be taken in by such hollow-sounding phrases. Further, the Government must be quite aware that "revolutionaries" and "Communists" of the type they fear to admit into India, are not wanting to-day within the four corners of India, actively—and publicly too!—engaged in carrying on their propaganda. These terms have one meaning for Government and another for the people of India. Was not every Congressman dubbed a "revolutionary" only six years ago by officialdom and are not, even to-day, officials in high places wanting, who do not hesitate to label, privately if not publicly, some of the Congress leaders as "rebels," "revolutionaries," and "Communists"? The plea of the Home Member that the provincial Governments might feel embarassed by the entry of persons like Hardayal, is too specious to be accepted. If the Government of India have any qualms on this ground they might straightway address the Provincial Governments on the subject and we dare say that the great majority of the latter will readily dispel the fears of the Government of India.

OBJECTIONABLE

As for the suggestion of Mr. Maxwell that persons like Hardayal, who had given up Indian nationality and had been engaged in "subversive" activities abroad, should, be prepared, on being allowed to come back to India, to face a trial for "waging war against the King" and such other high crimes, it is equally absurd and objectionable, since they have entirely abjured their past creed of violence and pledge themselves to work in a peaceful manner in future. We hope the Government of India do not hold the view that Hardayal and others like him should serve terms in jail to expiate their past "crimes," before they are permitted to settle down in their country once more. Such a course would be merely a display of vindictiveness on the part of Government. We sincerely trust the latter, abandoning their supercilious attitude, will see their way immediately to lift the bans on the entry of Indians like Hardayal, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Obeidullah and others who are anxious to return to their motherland.

REMOVE THE BAN

After Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's lengthy statement regarding Lala Hardayal there should be no excuse for the Government of India to maintain the ban on the re-entry of that gentleman into India. In the Council of State last week the Home Member observed that the Government were not aware that Hardayal had recanted his past, but that, if they are assured "on good authority" that he had totally renounced his past creed and if he gave an undertaking not to participate in "revolutionary and communistic activities" in future, Government would consider his case sympathetically. Dr. Sapru's statement leaves no doubt whatsoever in one's mind that Hardayal is now a changed man and that he has turned his back completely on violence. Indeed, from the views he expressed to Dr. Sapru while in England in 1935 and early this year, we shall not be surprised if he finds himself among the "back-numbers," like some other foreign-returned Indians who were, at one time, counted among the "revolutionaries" and "anarchists," not only by the Government but even by their countrymen.

A DIE-HARD.

The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara has sought to imitate the role of his distinguished countryman, King Canute, by banning the presentation of an address by the Beawar Municipality to the Congress President. In the eyes of this die-hard official Pandit Jawaharlal is "a declared opponent of the existing constitution which he is striving to overthrow," and as such should not be honoured by the Municipality. The Commissioner, doubtless, imagines, like King Canute, that by this heroic step he is stemming the tide of nationalism which is sweeping over the land and preventing the foundations of British domination from being shaken. He seems not to realise that this tide is surging in the hearts of the people and not in the paper addresses in which popular feelings may find expression occasionally. Silly gestures of die-hard officials of the type of this Commissioner will go merely to strengthen the determination of the people of this country to achieve their freedom from all such absolutism.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY

Replying to certain objections urged in the U. P. Legislative Assembly last week against the Government not making immediate provision for the complete separation of the executive and judicial functions, Dr. Katju, Minister for Justice said that the subject was being carefully considered by the Congress Cabinet, pledged as it was to the principle of separating the functions, and that it required a little time to decide what precisely should be the system to be substituted in the place of the present one. He added that in deciding upon a new system it would be necessary to remember that the Government, being now responsible, could be got by the Legislature to prevent executive officers from abusing judicial powers. In saying this he merely stated an undeniable fact. But the "Leader" misinterprets the Minister as having compromised, if not forsaken, the principle of separation. As a matter of fact the report of the "Leader" itself of the debate on this subject states: "Dr. Katju stressed that the Government were committed to the policy of separation of the judicial and executive functions. The only question was what system should be employed to gain that object. He was glad to find that the House was prepared to go the whole length with the Government and support their proposals to bring about the desired result. He referred to the recommendations of the Stuart Committee which entailed an additional expense of nine lakhs per annum and said the question before them was whether they could effect reform at a lesser expense. He added that the subject was under the active consideration of the Government. It would result in definite proposals within three or four months". Non-Congress criticism of the Cabinet's proposals may be reserved pending their publication.

WAR DEPENDS ON DICTATORS OF EUROPE

—Headline.

It is one of those reversible statements, for equally true it is that the Dictators of Europe depend on War.

* * *

"There is no difference between the ideals of the Muslim League and those of the Congress." Thus declared Mr. Jinnah in a speech in Simla—and then spoke for about half an hour to elucidate the differences!

* * *

"Those who question the existence of the Muslim League," he said, "should read its constitution and ideal."

Tut. Tut., Mr. Jinnah, a clever politician like you should not be so indiscreet. Suppose somebody *did* read the League constitution!

* * *

By the way is Mr. Jinnah aware that a resolution is to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Muslim League urging a change in its constitution so as to adopt complete independence as its objective?

The important thing to be noted is that this resolution has *yet to be passed.*

* * *

Referring to the elections he said: "We wanted to send to the Legislatures men who were patriots, nationalists and independent."

We duly note the sense of frustration implicit in the words and sympathise with Mr. Jinnah. It is a thousand pities that he failed to achieve what he "wanted."

* * *

A symposium on the subject of world peace was broadcast on Sunday by leading statesmen of eight countries including Britain, France, U.S.A. and Austria.

But the soothing, peace-inspiring voices of Hitler, Mussolini and Franco were badly missed by the millions of listeners-in. They would surely have confirmed the representative character of the symposium.

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Broadcasting from Geneva Mr. Eden said more countries were more prosperous to-day than last year.

Including Abyssinia, Spain and China?

* *

Italy has reasserted its non-committal attitude towards the Anti-Piracy Agreement and made it clear that she has "not yet offered to co-operate in making the Mediterranean safe for shipping."

Let us at least give Il Duce credit for plain-speaking.

* * *

The Reception Committee of the Muslim League at Lucknow has taken strong exception to a member's article against Mr. Jinnah. "The Committee removed his name from the membership of the Reception Committee and *refunded his fee.*"

We are sure he deserved it.

* * *

You can always expect Hitler to provide interesting news. His latest is to appoint "cultural attaches" to the German embassies abroad.

According to a Nazi paper, the attaches are to be young men, specially trained for their work, and their task will be "to look after the spreading abroad of Germany's cultural heritage."

Which does seem to one as the excess of philanthropy. Couldn't the cultural wealth of the fatherland be utilized better at home rather than being recklessly squandered abroad on unappreciative foreigners?

Problem Of Primary Education

Premier Kher Enunciates Govt. Policy: Immensity Of Task Stressed

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 20.

Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Deputy Speaker, occupied the Chair today when the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed discussions on the resolution regarding the introduction of Primary Education in the Presidency, from the 1st of April 1938. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, the Speaker, had gone out of Poona and could not return in time to attend the session. The resolution about Primary Education was introduced three days ago and several amendments had already been moved.

Mr. Nagindas Master, (Congress), thought that the object of the Opposition would be served if the House accepted the amendment of Mr. Pataskar which suggested that Primary Education should be introduced as early as possible after the whole system had been overhauled. Mr. Nagindas Master observed that on a careful examination of the resolution and the amendments, it was clear that while all of them aimed at the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, the resolution and the amendment set a time limit within which the objective should be achieved. After the announcement of the Prime Minister regarding the policy of Government, no doubt, should have been left that the present Government, unlike the previous Governments were determined to introduce free and compulsory education as early as possible. The speaker thought that Mr. Pataskar's amendment was the greatest common measure of agreement among all those who had moved the resolution and the amendments.

Mr. Moosaji Patel, (Muslim Leaguer) supported Mr. Chundigar's amendment and said that Government should avoid committing the same mistakes as was committed when the Primary Education Act was framed. No great power should be placed in the hands of authorities as such powers would nullify the objective. He was in favour of employing women as teachers for primary schools.

Mr. D. T. Aradhye (Congress), suggested that the pernicious principle of giving more power to Local Boards in the matter of education should be removed.

Mr. Killedar's Speech

Mr. M. M. Killedar, (Muslim Leaguer) and the Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee said that the Bombay Corporation was in favour of introducing compulsory education, and as a matter of fact did introduce such education in F and E Wards in 1923. It was suggested that such education should be introduced in other Wards of the Bombay City and Government should bear half the cost. The Government of Bombay came in the way when the Municipal Corporation wanted to introduce free and compulsory education. He suggested that the present curriculum should be changed and the number of years for imparting primary education should be reduced to three or four years from five years.

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle supported the resolution.

Mr. K. G. Gokhale and Mr. F. S. Jadhav (both Congress) also spoke

Mrs. Nagamma Patil (Congress) said that passing examinations and not real knowledge seemed to be the aim of the present system of education. There was very little of nationalism was being taught to children in schools. Hence it was essential that the whole system should be completely overhauled. Government should pay more attention towards the education of girls. They should also see that music, cookery and something of medicine were also taught to girls. She advocated the removal of male teachers from girls schools.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Congress) said that so far as the principle of introduction of free and compulsory primary education was concerned, there could be no two opinions. He was for such introduction immediately. He said that it was essential to have the present bad things in the act destroyed.

Mr. Nariman proceeded to narrate how the percentage of education was small and how physical fitness of boys and girls was very poor and suggested that members should help the Prime Minister in his attempt to overhaul the present system of primary education. He, however, warned that if one were to wait to introduce these reforms to the day when the financial state of the province improved, then one would have to wait till doomsday. Mr. Nariman suggested that voluntary and organised efforts should be made for making the people literate.

LITERACY ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

He brought to the notice of the House the work that was being done in Bombay by the Literacy Association started by him some days ago. To-day in Bombay through the help of primary teachers of the Schools Committee and the voluntary help of some youngmen 150 schools were being conducted where two to three thousand men were being made literate and he claimed that within two or three years Bombay would have the proud privilege of being completely literate. Education that was being imparted in Bombay through the Literacy Association cost only eight annas per head. He suggested that the members should go back to their villages or towns and start such voluntary Literacy organisations instead of looking to the State to do the needful.

GOVT. POLICY

Sheik Mahomed Hassan also spoke and the mover of the original resolution replied to the debate after which Premier Kher enunciated the policy of the Government so far as primary education in the Presidency was concerned.

Mr. Kher said that complete freedom had been given to members of the Congress Party to express their views freely on primary education and there was no necessity of asking everytime a member of the Congress Party got up as to whether he was speaking on behalf of the Government. Even Mr. K. M. Munshi made it clear that he was giving his personal views on the question. These speeches were not meant to bind the Government to a certain course of action, but to help it with suggestions in moulding its policy. Many of them were quite welcome.

No one, except the Minister-in-Charge of the Portfolio could make any authoritative statement on behalf of the Government so far as this subject was concerned.

Continuing Mr. Kher stated that the Government policy regarding primary education had been enunciated by him in clear terms during the budget demands discussion. Fears had been expressed on the floor of the House whether the policy of the Government was to reverse completely the former Government's policy. The speaker assured the House that the policy of the Government was not completely to reverse the old policy. It was also not meant to abolish the Primary Education Act altogether Was there anyone in the House who was against free and compulsory primary education, asked the Premier and answered the question by "No". Everyone in the House wanted it.

BIG TASK

Continuing Mr. Kher said that Government would take early steps to make provision for the extension of free and compulsory education and would, among other things, invite and enlist voluntary efforts in carrying out its educational programme. There could be no two opinions on the necessity of compulsory elementary and primary education being made universally available, if possible immediately. But the task was very big. For example, the total number of towns and villages in the Presidency were 26,859 and the number of towns and villages having schools were 10,757. The percentage of pupils in primary schools to the total male population was 8.2. The Interim Ministry had a very good programme and the cost of opening 197 new schools was estimated at Rs. 106,000. The House would realise the immensity of the problem.

OUR 'BONA FIDES'

Contiuning Mr. Kher stated that after giving the solemn assurance under the Act of 1923 that primary education would be made compulsory within five years in case of boys and within seven years in case of girls, what was the position to-day after fifteen years? We to-day find that we have made a mistake in going on the lines that we have gone. There was considerable waste. There was stagnation. There was nepotism. There was partiality. All sorts of considerations, some of them very degrading, had arisen. Should not the lesson which history has taught be taken? Do you want to cast aspersions that in the matter of introducing literacy, in the matter of introducing free primary education, the bona fides of the Government benches or the Party which we represent are in doubt? If you say that, then indeed I must say that we have almost come to the parting of the ways, because I do not yield to anyone either on this or that side in my intentions, in my desire and in my anxiety to introduce free and compulsory primary education. Time limit is not what we want. It is the intensity, earnestness with which we begin our tasks that is of greater value.

TIME LIMIT OF NO USE

Mr. Kher argued that time limit would not serve the purpose as experience had shown. For example, there was the question of teachers. Suitable people could not be found to take up teaching within a few hours or days.

The path had to be cleared and when everything was ready Government would come as early as possible with their scheme. Government would not be deterred from pursuing their objective in the matter of universal primary education for apparent difficulty of funds, for when the utility of the expenditure was proved, all efforts would be made to obtain money and put it in to expand and make primary education free and compulsory. It must be the aim of every Government to make primary education free. But experience of those who were administering the Primary Education Act was that children were not kept away from schools at least not many, for lack of fees only. The speaker agreed that certain amount of compulsion was necessary.

By the time Mr. Kher finished his speech it was 2-15 p.m. and the House was scheduled to adjourn at 1-30 p.m.

One after another, the amendments were put to vote and all excepting those of Messrs. S. H. Prater, D. W. Raut and H. V. Pataskar were lost.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar's amendment was that there should be introduction of free and compulsory education for boys and girls by 30th June 1941. On this amendment there was a division 56 for and 92 against.

The House then adjourned till 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Symposium On World Peace

Hundred Million Listen To Leading Statesmen Of Eight Countries

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

An international symposium on the subject of world peace was broadcast to 100 million listeners in more than 60 countries by the leading statesmen of eight countries.

The broadcast was relayed under the auspices of the National Peace Conference and the speakers were Mr Cordell Hull, Mr. Anthony Eden, M. Chautemps, M. Van Zeeland, Mr Mackenzie King, Dr. Schuschnigg, Don Alfonso Lopez, the President of Columbia, and Dr. Hodza, the Premier of Czechoslovakia

Mr. Eden, broadcasting from Geneva, declared that there was no reason for a too despondent view of the present economic situation of either Britain or the world at large. International trade was growing despite difficulties

He hoped that it might be possible for Britain to reach an agreement with the United States for a reduction of the customs duties on a most-favoured nation basis.

Such an agreement would be not only to their own advantage but to that of the whole world Most of the countries were more prosperous than last year and he believed that this factor was in favour of a peaceful policy.

FRANCE STANDS FOR PEACE

M. Chautemps' Address At Meeting Of Radical Socialists

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Addressing a meeting of Radical Socialists, M. Chautemps declared his faith in the franc, adding that after the storm in the exchange markets, calm would not be long in returning. The Government had balanced the budget with 8,000 million francs from new taxes.

Turning to foreign affairs, M. Chautemps said, "France disowns the murderous and overweening demands of indeologists eager to confront each other with arms in their hands France is determined, while making her rights respected, to seek unfalteringly a means to live at peace with all the nations."

WALK-OUT IN U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

A surprise was sprung in the U. P. Assembly to-day when the Muslim League Party staged a walk-out soon after the Hon. Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, Minister for Communications, moved the grant of Rs. 42,65,412 under the sub-head "Public Works"

Interviewed by the United Press' Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan said that they could not make any statement in the Assembly as the Minister was in possession of the House, but walked out as a mark of protest against the appointment of Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim as Minister by Government without calling upon him to resign his membership of the Assembly whereto he was elected on the Muslim League ticket, and without calling upon him to seek re-election on the Congress ticket.—United Press.

INDIA'S DEBT TO GANDHIJI

Mr. Munshi's Tribute

A large gathering was present on Sunday evening on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Sahitya Sansad when the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi was congratulated on his appointment as Minister for Home Department. Mr. Manharram presided.

In congratulating Mr. Munsni Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri said, he had known him since he was a child. His late mother had wielded tremendous influence upon Mr. Munshi. Mr. Munshi had attained a great portion in the literary, legal and political fields and he wished him every success in his new position. The Chairman, Messrs. Harilal Bharucha, Chunilal Mehta, Motichand Kapadia, Mrs. Kusumbehn Munshi, Mrs. N. Thakkar all spoke about Mr. Munshi's career in eulogistic term.

Mr. Munshi in reply thanked Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri and others for their kind words and said that the Mahatmaji had a great deal to do in shaping his career and he prayed his influence would always continue.

All that had been achieved by india was due largely to Gandhiji's statesmanship and leadership. Mr. Munshi hoped the country would grow from strength to strength under Gandhiji's guidance. He wished the Gujarat Literary Society success in its future career.

After a programme of music, the gathering dispersed.

Labour Demonstration In Calicut

(From Our Correspondent)
CALICUT, Sept. 20.

Five-thousand workers embracing all industries in Calicut and the suburbs marched in a procession. It was the biggest labour demonstration ever held in Calicut. A monster meeting of 20,000 was held on the beach. Resolutions placing immediate demands of Labour, exhorting labour to participate in the anti-Imperialist struggle, resist war, and sending greetings to peasants and students, etc were passed. Sjt. Narayan Nair presided over the meeting.

Renegade Vessel Attacks Spanish Loyalist Submarine

BREAST, Sept. 22.

A bid to seize the Spanish Government submarine C2 was made in the harbour here over the weekend by Miguel Las Haras, Captain of another Spanish Government submarine, C4, who with 10 men armed with light machineguns boarded C2, told its Commander Captain Ferrando that he had gone over to General Franco's side offered him over 40,000 sterling to join him with his ship

Captain Ferrando refused, whereupon the raiders bound and gagged him and his skeleton crew

They were endeavouring to get the submarine to sea when a member of the loyal crew escaped, shot one of the raiders, and locked himself in the conning tower from where he gave the alarm signal by siren

The assailants fled taking Captain Ferrando and another chief engineer with them, but yesterday they were arrested when, together with their prisoners, they were making a motor-car dash to the Spanish frontier —Reuter.

WORKERS CLASH WITH "BLACK-LEGS"

CAWNPORE, Sept. 20.

Several workers were injured in a clash between strikers and "black legs" this evening near the Laxmiratan Cotton Mills. It is stated that a section of workers of the Laxmiratan Mills who are on strike, prevented loyal workers from entering the mills with the result that a clash ensued in which lathis, brickbats and stones were freely used Police arrived on the scene and restored order. —A. P.

War Depends On Dictators Of Europe

Governor Of Pennsylvania Gives His Views

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

In the opinion of Mr. George H. Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania, the only man in the world who could answer the question, 'will there be war?' would be some expert psychologist after examining Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini.

He expressed this view in a speech as the guest of honour at a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London in the Connaught Rooms.

Mr. Earle is the most favoured candidate for the presidency of the United States in the event of Mr. Roosevelt not standing for another term

American Democracy

He said that recently he had visited a number of European countries. He came to the conclusion that the people of those nations were overwhelmingly against war. But, unfortunately, there were countries in which the people had no "voice" in affairs, their opinions being made for them by pictures, the Press and the pulpit

He submitted that American democracy would be safe so long as three fundamental principles were observed They were the maintenance of a belief in God, the sanctity of the ballot, and the freedom of the Press and of speech

The displacement of human labour by machinery had produced a serious, even sinister situation in America in the march of civilisation this process could not be avoided. He offered two solutions; The raising of wages and the shortening of hours or reciprocal tariff agreements —United Press

(Continued from Col 7.)

spending much on roads, Bombay was not heedful to it. Government were exacting motor tax. Were not then motorists entitled to relief. Repairs to roads were also relief to peasants, since they used these roads for transport of their goods. Mr. Karanjia also referred to closing of certain roads between July and October and subsequent loss to poor bus-owners and asked why Government should not come forward to refund part of their tax. Concluding Mr. Karanjia said that for Government compliance to his demand he would bring motorists to march to the Council Hall or go on hunger-strike (laughter).

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi referred to mover of the resolution to the provision of Rs. 48,500 for repairs to these roads made in the Budget.

Dr. Solanki lent his conditional support to the resolution, while Mr. Haldipur said that Government should provide for all roads including village roads.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, who was cheered as he rose to reply, said that these repairs were done through the Central Road Fund which the Provincial Government got from the Central Government. But it was imperative on the part of the Provincial Governments not to spend more than 25 per cent. of it on roads that competed with railways. The Central Government had held that both the roads in question competed with railways and hence no more than four lakhs could be spent on it and two lakhs of which went for repairs of that road alone. Proceeding he intimated the House that Government had appointed one superintending engineer to prepare a scheme for repair of roads and as soon as that was ready, by November Government would take to repairing the roads in that order.

Mr. Karanjia then withdrew his resolution.

Mr Dadubhai Desai moved his resolution about providing major irrigation works in Gujarat and it was supported by Mr Karanjia and others. That was also withdrawn after an assurance from Minister Nurie.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

NOMINATED M. L. C.s' TERM OF MEMBERSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 20.

The ballot for deciding the term of membership of four nominated members in the Bombay Legislative Council has resulted as follows:—

Mr S. C. Joshi, nine years, Dr P G Solanki and Sardar Patankar six years each, and Barrister Guido three years.

Arrests Herald Duce's Visit To Munich

'PUCCA' POLICE AND MILITARY BUNDOBUST

Secret Agents To Keep Watch Over Italian Visitors

MUNICH, September 19.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT NO FEWER THAN 5,000 ITALIAN DETECTIVES, REPORTED TO BE DRESSED IN THE UNIFORM OF THE HITLER BLACK GUARDS, WILL ASSIST THE GENUINE BLACK GUARDS AND STRONG REINFORCEMENTS OF THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE WILL PROTECT SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WHEN HE ARRIVES HERE AT THE WEEK-END.

Instead of the single line of storm-troopers which lines the streets when Herr Hitler drives through the city, a double line of Black Guards will be drawn up. Secret agents will also be in Munich, special watch being kept on all Italian visitors.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAYS THAT A NUMBER OF ITALIAN EMIGRE SUSPECTS HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

The ordinary citizen will be kept at a considerable distance from the Italian guests and only carefully selected persons will be allowed near the guards when Signor Mussolini enters.

THE CITY IS BEING DECORATED WITH HUGE ITALIAN AND SWASTIKA FLAGS.

An Innsbruck message says:—

Extensive measures are being taken to provide a safe journey for Signor Mussolini through Austria.

The Railway from the Italo-Austrian to the Austro-German frontier measuring less than 100 miles will be guarded by 500 soldiers, 300 police and gendarmes and 200 Italian detectives.

Disgraceful Condition Of Bombay-Poona Road

Karanjia Threatens To Organise Motorists' March To Council Hall

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 20

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting to-day with the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa in the chair to consider non-official matters. The proceedings commenced with the election to the Backward Class Board. For two seats there were three candidates. One of them, that is, Dr. P. G. Solanki, being the only Backward Class candidate among them, was declared duly elected. The contest then ensued between Mr. Madhabrao Bhonsle (Congress) and Mr. S. C. Joshi the remaining two candidates. Voting resulted in a tie. The President gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Bhonsle who was declared elected.

Mr. Shantilal Shah then moved a resolution that a committee consisting of Messrs R G Soman, B B Potdar, S H Shah, M B Virkar, F Stones and Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim with the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa as Chairman, be appointed to consider and recommend rules for regulating procedure and conduct of business before the House. On the suggestion of other members the mover of the resolution agreed to include the Premier Kher, Law Minister, Munshi, Mr. S. C. Joshi and Prof. Davar, in the committee. The resolution was passed.

NEED FOR MORE VARSITIES

Principal Mahajani then moved his resolution recommending Government to take early steps to establish additional universities in the Presidency to meet the increased demand for higher education and facilities for research. Moving this resolution Dr. Mahajani recalled the recommendation of the University Reform Committee towards that end and said that such universities would, in the first place, be beneficial for the development of modern Indian languages and secondly they would relieve the Bombay University of its unwieldy burden. He said that while the United Provinces had five Universities each getting about three lakhs grant from the Government, Bombay had only one which got about one lakh grant from the Government which could no longer be cut. The question of finances was important and the Government should not forget that in future they would have to give some grant to these new Universities.

Coming to legislation for these new Universities Dr Mahajani strongly deprecated the idea of statutorily providing for communal representation thereon and said that they should be kept free from them.

FINANCE PROBLEM

Mr. Deodhekar supported the resolution.

Prof. Davar said that since Bombay was a cosmopilitan City it should be left to Universities like the one in Ahmedabad to specialise in commercial, industrial and technological education and to that in Poona in agricultural and cultural education which would be impossible in Bombay As regards finances, they could be raised at those places and even other places like Bombay or Ahmedabad would not turn away honourable beggars in the cause of education.

Dr Hamid opposed the resolution saying that all available funds should be utilised for mass education, that is, to make the large majority of the population which was illiterate, literate.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, speaking in her personal capacity, thought that starting of an additional University would accelerate not only secondary, but also primary education. According to her the Bombay University lives in splendid isolation. She told the House that Switzerland, with its five millions population, had seven Universities and she should think that the Bombay Presidency might have one Gujarati, one Marathi one Kanarese and one Urdu Unversities.

Dr. Solanki assured the House that Gujarat would not lag behind Maharashtra in this respect.

PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED

The Hon. Mr. Munshi accepted the desirability of having more Universities, but said that many difficulties had to be faced in its accomplishment. There must be the necessary equipment for starting such Universities. Poona luckily, with its colleges and professors, possessed it, but not Belgaum or Dharwar. There was also the question of Indian States and besides Karnatak had two of its districts in the Madras Presidency. The speaker, therefore, while he agreed with the principle of the resolution, did not support it in the wording in which it stood.

Premier Kher who is in charge of the Education Portfolio, replying to the debate said that no Government would oppose demands for additional facilities for more higher education in its territories, since more facilities for education meant more of civilisation. But there were many practical difficulties which required consideration. The Congress had accepted the principle of provinces on linguistic basis. They had no objection in principle to the establishment of additional Universities, provided the necessary conditions and safeguards were present. But Government were not in a position to commit themselves to any further responsibilities at this stage. The Premier therefore, requested Dr. Mahajani to withdraw his resolution which he did on being satisfied that Government had acceded to the principle which his resolution sought to enunciate.

ROAD REPAIRS

Mr. Karanjia then moved his resolution demanding thorough and steady repairs of the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik roads. He said that both these roads were in a disgraceful condition. While a province like the Punjab and a State like Gwalior were

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Managing Agents' Remuneration

Dr. Ziauddin's Amendment Carried

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's Statement

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Sir Hormusji Mody crossed the floor to-day in the Assembly and took his seat in "no mans land" among the unattached members facing his erstwhile leader Mr. Jinnah. The House which was in an unusually disturbed state on Saturday evening regained its composure to-day after Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's moving speech As a result of the Leader of Opposition's statement the House unanimously agreed to Mr. Ziauddin's amendment fixing the term after which managing agents were to cease to hold office.

"I have sense of justice. Every Congressman has sense of justice" said Mr. Desai justifying the stand taken by the Congress Party. He repeated his appeal to the House that they should distinguish between life insurance and general insurance in regard to Managing Agents. For he felt strongly that as general insurance had not made the same headway that life had made, it needed men of initiative and enterprise. He, however, coupled his appeal with insurance. "I shall stand by your judgment not in a spirit of helpless surrender but in recognition of the true principle of democracy." His admonition of those who were called Managing Agents "parasites" the use of "strong language" is good when it is appropriate but it is ridiculous when it is not."

Amidst laughter he offered congratulations to "friends of the European group" for their "self-renunciation" in supporting Mr. Ziauddin's amendment. Did not their support show that in the interests of State they were now prepared to sacrifice their vested interests and contractual rights? This appeared to have caused flutter in the European group; for its Leader Sir Leslie Hudson speaking next declared that his group agreed to the abolition of Managing Agents only so far this Bill was concerned owing to special circumstances of the insurance business. It was not an admission in regard to a general question of Managing Agents.

EUROPEAN LEADER EXPLAINS.

"The cat is out of the bag" cried Mr. Saxena amidst laughter from the Congress Benches. Sir Leslie Hudson also condemned as dangerous in principle any statutory restriction of remuneration.

Sir H. P. Mody was the only member to cry 'no' when the amendment was put to the House and carried.

Many interesting particulars regarding the prisoners in Andamans were given by Mr. J. A. Thorne in answer to Mr. Satyamurti during the question hour. All provinces with the exception of Bengal have asked for repatriation of all their prisoners. In case of the Bengal Government, Bengal has asked for repatriation of only 35 prisoners and is still considering the question regarding the rest. Mr. Thorne's answers revealed that the Government of India has sanctioned repatriation of all prisoners asked for by the Provinces.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Sir H. P. Mody, who has resigned his membership of the Independent Party, occupied a seat among the unattached members of the Assembly to-day.

Sheikh Ashgarali, retired I. C. S., Mr. J. S. H. Shatock, Joint Secretary, Defence Department and Mr. A. E. Tylden Pattenson were sworn in.

The debate was resumed on Dr. Ziauddin's amendment, moved on Saturday, limiting the life of managing agents of insurance companies to three years.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in a lengthy statement on behalf of the Congress Party said, considering the many different proposals hitherto made regarding Managing Agents, it was clear that there was nothing to suggest as far as general insurance companies were concerned. He reminded the House that the period of three years, but without restriction on remuneration had been provided in the old bill and the Select Committee had recommended ten years, subject to restriction on remuneration. The Independent Party Representative on the Select Committee had not expressed any dissent on it. In fact, until the Leader of the Independent Party had addressed the House, no Amendment had been tabled by the Party and no other indication was available suggesting that the provision did not meet their approval. Giving figures Mr. Desai pointed out that under the provisions of the Bill as emerged from the Select Committee, namely, ten years, subject to the limitation of Rs. 24,000 yearly, the total amount payable to Managing Agents, taking a unit of a hundred companies, would be nearly Rs. 250 lakhs; while under the Congress Party's proposal, namely, three years without limitation the amount would be Rs. 85 lakhs, of which the baby companies would swallow Rs. 65 lakhs. There was nothing, therefore, in the Congress proposal which was nefarious.

NO SURRENDER.

Proceeding he declared that from the point of view of the progress of Indian Insurance Business, and in the direction where in India it had not made sufficient progress, the initiative and enterprise of men who, however parasitical they might be considered, were really useful, should be utilised. He had no objection to limiting the life of Managing Agents in respect of General Companies to ten years. In any case, he and his party would abide by the verdict of the House, not in a spirit of helpless surrender, but in recognition of the principle of democracy.

He drew attention to the attitude of the European group who, he said, had awakened to the new situation and, despite the Government of India Act had agreed to the three years' limitation for managing agents, indicating that in the interest of the State they could terminate the contracts without compunction.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a personal statement refuted Mr. Desai's statement that the Independent Party Representative had not expressed dissent at the Select Committee's proposal regarding ten years.

EUROPEAN VIEW

Sir Leslie Hudson, on behalf of the European Group, said the net result of the statement of the Leader of the Opposition was that the Congress now agreed to three years plus a restriction on remuneration. His group, as already stated during the first reading of the Bill, opposed any statutory restriction on remuneration as being a dangerous principle leading to undue interference with commercial enterprise, but under all the circumstances which had been revealed during the course of discussion, his group agreed to the managing agents' agreements as far as insurance, more especially life insurance companies were concerned being terminated after three years.

He, however, made two points clear (1) this was not to be regarded as being an admission that the European Group had changed their view with regard to the question of managing agents. What they said was that the special nature of the insurance business was such that, as in the case of banking companies, they should be prohibited from having managing agents. Managing agents—they had rendered great services in the past—did not seem so necessary to the growth of healthy and stable insurance companies. Hence his group had agreed to their abolition as far as the Bill was concerned only, after three years. (2) having agreed to this radical treatment of existing contracts, his group was not going any further and did not agree to statutory arbitrary restriction on remuneration. It was enough to terminate their agreements in three years; to alter severely these agreements within the period of grace now proposed was to his mind not only unsound but it went far beyond the necessities of the case.

The amendment was passed without division.

SETH GOVIND DAS'S AMENDMENT

Seth Govind Das, a member of the Congress party, moved an amendment fixing the remuneration of managing agents at 2-1|2 per cent of gross premium or Rs. 24,000 yearly whichever was less. He said in this poor country where maximum salaries were being fixed at 500 rupees per month the Managing Agents had no business to get staggering remunerations.

Dr. Banerjee moved another similar amendment with the only difference that the Managing Agent should get 2-1|2 per cent of "net premium" or Rs. 24,000 whichever was less.

Sir H. P. Mody speaking from his new seat among the unattached members opposed both the amendments—he suggested sarcastically that the Managing Agents' salary be fixed at Rs. 50 per month.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that in the average case of a small company the remuneration of Managing Agents would come to Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 or at the most equal to a Durwan's salary if the amendments were accepted. In order to get Rs. 24,000 annually, the premium would have to be Rs. 240,000 which would be generally impossible for a company to accumulate. He, therefore, opposed both the amendments.

Sardar Santsingh pointed out that if the amendments were carried in the form suggested the amended clause could be interpreted to mean that the Managing Agent should get Rs. 24,000 annually.

The House adjourned for lunch.

Continuing after lunch, Sardar Santsingh said that the amendment failed to carry out the mover's intentions. He therefore asked him to withdraw it.

Mr. Satyamurthi stated that the principle of the amendment was that the remuneration of Managing Agents should bear some reference to actual profits. It made it clear that the two and a half per cent suggested was exclusive of the office and other expenses of Managing Agents. He quoted cases of young companies whose expenses often equalled and sometimes exceeded the premium income, and said it would be disastrous to allow this state of things to continue.

Mr. Santanam explained that the 2-1|2 per cent suggested was not the percentage of the first year's premium. It included renewal commission also. There was nothing unjust in fixing the commission as the amendment wanted to do, because the usual managing agency commission was five per cent of the first year's income and no more than two and a half per cent on renewals. He pointed out that the amendment corrected the omission to provide against Managing Agents making use of their power as holders of large blocks of shares in companies to get agreements altered so as to obtain not only the maximum Rs. 24,000 but everything they had foregone in previous years. The amendment prevented such exorbitant demands.

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya said that two and a half per cent. was too small and he therefore opposed it.

The amendment was negatived by sixty-eight votes to forty-three.

The House disposed of amendments to the remaining clauses up to thirty, and then adjourned at 3-50 p.m.

Central Assembly Session To Extend

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Lobby talks indicate the possibility of the Assembly session which was originally planned to end by October 1, being prolonged till 7th October.

The debate on the Insurance Bill, which was expected to take about 10 working days, has not so far progressed beyond Clause 27, and there are other official Bills and resolutions.

From the circular issued by the Legislative Assembly Department in respect of the answering of questions also, it appears that the session will not conclude probably before October 7..—United Press.

JAWAHAR IN GUJARAT

Impressions Of The Congress President's Visit

By "An Eye-Witness"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has an unprecedented record of travel through the remotest parts of the country. During the short intervals of freedom that our President has enjoyed outside His Majesty's prisons, he has flashed like a rocket through the villages of this vast continent which makes one marvel at his energy and untiring zeal and would make many a robust younger man blush with shame. But somehow the President during all his far-flung travels never happened to spare time to tour around the province of Gujarat—the land of Dadabhoy, Dayanand and Gandhi. Gujarat where the epics of Bardoli and Kaira were staged to the glory and pride of India was that way unfortunate. The province from where Dayanand gave his message of the Vedas, Dadabhoy taught his Mantra of Swaraj, and Gandhi preached to a world sick of violence his Gospel of Non-violence had not the good luck all these years to listen to the message of complete independence from a man who by the sheer dint of his tremendous sacrifices and sufferings and transparent sincerity had become the idol of his people and had won the hearts of the millions of the land

First Official Visit

Gujarat has had at long last its turn, and Pandit Nehru gave five days of his crowded programme to Gujarat in the last week. Gujarat was naturally overjoyed and engaged itself in preparing to give him a rousing reception.

The Congress President accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, left for Gujarat on the 12th night. He had previously paid casual visits to Gujarat, mainly to Ahmedabad, but then this was the first official visit to the principal centres of the province after his election to the Presidentship and Panditji himself appeared to be enthusiastic about it. Gujarat no doubt in spite of great handicaps—and heavy rainfall only two days prior to Panditji's visit added much to these handicaps—had made elaborate preparations for a grand reception to President Nehru, as was worthy of the great province, on the occasion of his first visit. Since then reports have appeared in papers of the right royal welcome accorded to him, wherever he went, of surging crowds at every stage greeting him, of a welcome that would be an object of envy even to Kings and Emperors. It looked like a triumphant march of a victorious hero! I only aim at acquainting the readers with the lighter and human side of Panditji's nature.

Thousands Spell-Bound

Panditji's popularity is unique. He is not a great orator and yet the sincerity with which he spoke held the thousands spell-bound and in pin-drop silence. He swayed the masses before him as he spoke in low, measured tones. In most of his speeches he laid stress upon consolidating the Congress forces, and making the Congress organisations really powerful. He did not mince matters inasmuch as he plainly confessed that office acceptance had not opened to the people of India a new vista of heaven. The Congress had a grim fight ahead of it to attain complete Independence.

PENALTY OF POPULARITY

The affection and esteem in which he is held were demonstrated at every point throughout Panditji's tour. Hundreds of people turned up at every station even at the dead of night to greet Panditji right from Daman to Navsari. It, no doubt, disturbed Panditji in his sleep but he never once grudged it, and responded with his winning smiles and nods to the love the crowds showered on him. It was the penalty for his popularity he was paying! Navsari a town in an Indian State territory had the proud privilege of welcoming the President first when he set his foot on the soil of Gujarat. The people had kept a whole night vigil and the platform was seething with human heads in white caps even at such an early hour. Vociferous cries of Jai greeted Panditji when the train steamed in with its precious load Thousands had assembled on the platform. To lead Panditji to the waiting room, a cordon of volunteers was made but this idol of the masses did not want a cordon for his protection. Breaking the cordon he quietly made his way through the crowds

Amusing Incident

What a youthful spirit our President has, was revealed by an amusing incident that took place in the waiting room at Navsari Panditji was standing while being garlanded and someone requested him to sit. He replied that they had better put up a bed so that he could as well sleep and asked them in good humour if they thought, they had an old man in him as their guest! Is he not wedded to eternal youth? Any other man in Panditji's place would have loved to lie down and snatch a little rest after the night's disturbance and with a crowded programme ahead during the day. But then he was not made of that soft stuff. He went straight for his toilet and bath to get ready for the morning engagement.

Love Of Children

But more typical of Panditji was his great love for children and the lowly. When after the meeting, he returned to the station to go to Surat, on alighting from the car, to the astonishment of all, he picked up the heaps of garlands and bouquets fromthe car and forced his way through the crowds And what for? He was in search of the youngest kid he could garland! One after the other he picked up children of all sorts—lowly and the naked, and offered them flowers. It was an amusing and delightful sight to see embarrassed children running away from him in awe and Panditji running after them as they ran! What a soul full of love! Perhaps he thought that God loved children and flowers more than anything else and children were worthier recipients of these flagrant gifts than men! It was perhaps this abundant love for men—for the lowly and the downtrodden which has won for him his popularity, even more than his sacrifices and sufferings that were undoubtedly unique in the annals of modern India, which he has not a small share in creating.

Council Of State

Economic Adviser To India Government

Post Offered To European

Wanted Agents In Crown Colonies To Protect Indians

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Sir Jagadish Prasad informed Yuvaraj Dattasingh that women were excluded from employment in the Archaeological Department as service therein involves the necessity of serving in the field and calls for considerable powers of physical endurance which women ordinarily do not possess. The same member was informed that possibility of constructing a building in Purana Qila, New Delhi, for housing the Central Museum being investigated and on receipt of the Architect's report and estimate it would be decided whether to proceed with the scheme or not.

FIJI ELECTORATES

Yuvaraj Datta Singh asked whether Indians in Fiji were demanding the abolition of separate communal representation in the Fiji Legislative Council and advocating the adoption of a common electoral roll.

Sir Jagadish Prasad replied that the Government of India understand this was the attitude of some sections of the Indian Community in Fiji. According to the Census Report of 1936, Indians and Europeans in Fiji numbered 85,002 and 4,028 respectively.

The franchise is wider for Indians than for Europeans in that for Indians an acquaintance with English or one of the six specified Indian languages is enough and the property qualifications are also lower. Government are not aware of any racial discrimination in the matter of business or service facilities or residential areas. The Fiji Council consists of the Governor, 16 officials (whereof three are elected on a communal franchise and two nominated) five Indians (three elected on a communal franchise two nominated). Fijian members are not elected but selected by the Governor from a panel submitted to him.

ECONOMIC ADVISER

In the Council of State Yuvaraj Datta Singh asked whether the post of an economic adviser to Government of India has been filled. The Commerce Secretary, Mr. Dow, replied that the post has been offered on certain terms to a European economist and Government are not in a position to say whether he will accept the offer or not. Mr. Kunzru asked: Was the post advertised? Mr. Dow: No..

Mr Kunzru: Was no suitable Indian available? Why Indians were excluded from applying for the post?

Mr. Dow: I have not said Indians are excluded but the post has been offered to the best suitable candidate available.

Mr. Hossain Imam: Is it a permanent appointment?

Mr. Dow: It is for a period of years. I am unable to say how long and the salary is somewhere about Rs. 3,000 per month.

Mr. Kunzru: What were the grounds for not advertising the post, which has virtually resulted in the exclusion of Indians?

Mr. Dow: The post was not advertised because Government felt such a course would not bring in the best candidate. Government are well aware of all leading Indian economists, who could have any claim to hold the post. Government are not sure whether an European economist who has been approached will accept the offer or not.

MRS. BESANT'S ANNIVERSARY

Tributes By Admirers

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation a meeting of the members was held this evening in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, to commemorate the death anniversary of late Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Ginwalla presided.

Devotional songs from the works of Dr. Annie Besant, marked the beginning of the meeting.

Mr. Ginwalla recalled the great life that Dr. Annie Besant led and the services she rendered to the world.

The great faith in self and the courage she had, said Mr. Ginwalla led her on successfully through the struggles of her life. He recalled the great change in her life when, in her forty second year she turned her attention from Politics to Theosophy. She was prepared, said he, to pay any price for Truth, and that she did. She was really a warrior who fought for Truth, said Mr. Ginwalla, and she wished—after her death, to have an epitaph on which was to be written "A warrior who really fought for truth."

Her teacher, Madame Blavatsky knew very clearly that Annie Besant alone was the right person to succeed her.

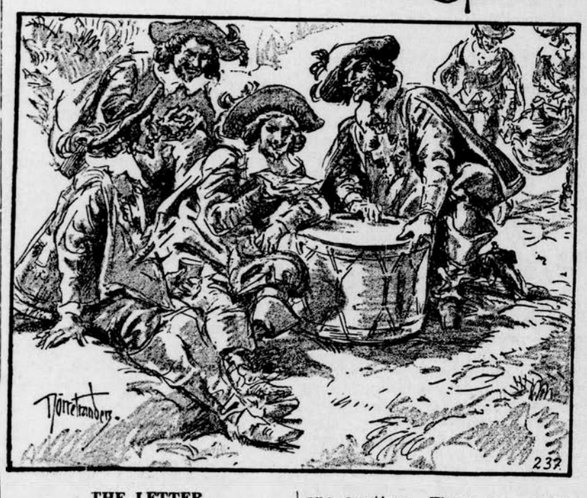
Dr. Annie Besant was the mother of the Central Hindu University of Benares. Thus she was the greatest leader, said Mr. Ginwalla, in every line, in Education, Politics, Theosophy and child-welfare. She was most devotionally attached to her Guru. Even Dr. Arundale was inspired by the thundering speech that Annie Besant delivered in Queen's Hall in London. He even accepted before her that she was his right "Guru". Mr. Ginwalla spoke further in appreciation of the great Theosophical books she has written.

Some of the members of the Theosophical Federation read some very interesting, Theosophical passages from Dr. Annie Besant's books. Then the meeting terminated.

"Afghan"

"Afghan" is a welcome new addition to local Urdu weekly journals which seeks to represent the Afghan community. Its policy is nationalistic and in the very first issue a strong appeal has been made to Muslims, and particularly Afghans, to join the Congress. A portion of the paper is in Pushto The price is half anna per copy.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



THE LETTER.

"Well, well," said the cardinal, "you are brave young men, and you cannot be blamed for watching over yourselves, when you watch so carefully over others. I have not forgotten the night gentlemen, you served me as an escort to the Red Dovecot. So finish your bottles, your game, and your letter Adieu, gentlemen!"

And remounting his horse he saluted them with his hand and rode away, the four young men standing motionless the while and following him with their eyes without a word until he had disappeared. Then they looked at one another. There was consternation in their faces, for they knew that the cardinal had gone away in a rage in spite of his friendly adieu.

Athos alone smiled meaningly and disdainfully.

"It is really very imprudent of that man to speak like that to other men" he said. "One would think he had never had dealings with any but women and children. Aramis, go on with the letter from the place where the cardinal interrupted you."

Aramis drew the letter from his pocket, and the three friends surrounded him, while the servants again grouped themselves near the winejar.

THE BEST OF ALL RELIGIONS.

The letter came from Aramis's friend at Tours, and must have contained important news regarding Madame Bonacieux, for when Aramis had finished reading it aloud D'Artagnan exclaimed:—

"Oh, what a debt I owe, Aramis! Dearest Constance, I have news of you last. She is alive she is in safety in a convent, she is at Bethune! Where is Bethune, Athos?"

"A few miles from the border between Alsace and Lorraine. Once the siege is over we can make a journey in that direction".

"And that will not be long. I dare say", said Porthos. "This morning they hanged a spy who confessed that the Rochellais were reduced to eating the leather of their shoes. If they have to eat the soles when they have finished the uppers, I cannot see much that is left unless they eat one another."

"Poor fools!" said Athos, emptying a glass of excellent claret "poor fools! As if the Catholic religion was not the most advantageous and the most agreeable of all religions! All the same," he resumed, after having clicked his tongue against his palate, "they are brave fellows. But what the devil are you about Aramis? Why, you are putting that letter into your pocket!"

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Unrepresentative Character Of Muslim League

To The Editor of The "Chronicle",

Sir,—The Muslim League Branch of Ahmedabad has followed the perverse example of its Bombay prototype to pass a vote of no-confidence on a Minister who successfully faced it at the poll in the last general elections and whose constituency has already voted confidence in him since his accepting the Ministership. In its eagerness to be the sole organ to champion the cause of the community, the Muslim League often forgets many instructive facts to which I venture to draw its attention.

What is the position of the League in the North West Frontier, Sind and the Punjab. It is not very flattering. In these provinces it is practically non-existent. In several other provinces like Madras, Central Provinces, Bengal and Orissa its position and organisation are hardly better. It is only in the Bombay Presidency and United Provinces that it may be said to be alive. Surely therefore it must be conceded by all fair-minded persons that as recognition is not granted to the League as a political organ of the Muslims in the more important Muslim provinces, there is no justification for it to claim for itself an all India importance, not to speak of the strongly representative character which it has been assuming to itself. It is a grave reflection on the League's extraordinary claims that its policy, methods and slogans have not been found acceptable to Musalmans in Muslim provinces and the sooner the Muslim League in Bombay recognises these limitations, the better it will be for itself and the Muslim community. Even in Bombay its apparent success is a result of a number of accidents and not of any elaborate organisation which has been able to influence deeply the minds of Muslim community. In fact even here the League has had hardly any organisation. In the annual general meeting held in April, not more than 75 members could be found to be present. At the present moment the membership is limited to a few hundreds. Financially speaking it is not in a position to carry on any intensive propaganda on a big scale. Mr. Jinnah has admitted on more than one occasion that they have not even a newspaper worth the name in the whole country. Nevertheless, we find it has about 20 members out of 30 in the Assembly. This paradox is due to two main reasons (i) the orgy of communal riots which disturbed the communal feelings during the last decade in several parts of this Presidency, which forced the Muslims, in a moment of indecision, under the banner of the only Muslim body which uptil then had an existence only on paper; and (ii) there has not been a strong Nationalist minorities party looking at the question of the minorities essentially from a political stand-point, treating Parsees, Muslims, eac., as inividual minorities. A party of this nature would have included principally the Muslims, the depressed classes, the Parsees and the Indian Christians. Such a party would have had an essentially political and national outlook, exerting itself when and only when the majority community was inclined to trample on the political and civil rights of the minorities. Such a political organisation would have taken the wind out of the communal organisations like the Muslim League and the communal leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar. Perhaps, it is too late at this hour of the day for forming such a party as, to all appearances, with the advent of new era, new forces of socio-economic character will replace the old reactionary influences of religion and communalism in the politics of the country. Communal organisations will cease to exist with the cessation of communal politics. Even the Congress Party, which is to-day led by leaders essentially bourgeois and sometimes communal in outlook, will make room with the passage of time for others gifted with more proper perspective. They cry of religion in danger will be substituted by the slogan of down with capitalism and vested interests. These are the inevitable currents of future politics but the pity is that many in responsible position are not able to see them. The communal parties should cease to snatch at the shadow of communal rights but take stock of the realities of the situation which are poverty, illiteracy and moral and social degradation in which each community the majority as well as the minority, is steeped as a consequence of imperialistic exploitation and its own inertia, and see what can be done to improve the conditions of life of those whom it claims to represent.—Yours etc.

SHAIK MOHMED KHAN.
432, Parel Road
Bombay, Sept. 20.

Insurance Bill: Limitation Of Commission

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—An important omission has been made by the Select Committee in their Report in connection with the Insurance Bill, and that is the clause relating to limitation of commission. The Bill, as originally framed, contained a clause, No. 33, under which commission on life insurance was fixed at 40 per cent. and on renewals 5 per cent. and on fire insurance 25 per cent. By a majority the Select Committee decided to omit this clause, but they have given no reasons by this most important clause was omitted from the provisions of the Bill.

From the standpoint of insurance companies generally this omission is a very grave one, and it has certainly taken away the very backbone of the Bill itself. The complaint of all insurance companies has been that competition has been increasing in the insurance business in that many companies have been paying excessive commissions to get insurance business in India. Where insurance companies cannot command any great influence in India, particularly some of the new comers, they try and exploit the market by offering very high commissions to induce business. It has happened that certain foreign companies were actually responsible for putting up the cost of insurance, and when they found that even this high commission did not attract good business for them they have given up doing fire insurance business and have retired from the field altogether. But the high commissions have always remained. Although the local Tariff Associations have done, and are still doing, their best to limit the commission, even by the enforcement of fines, it has not been possible to stop this evil.

The Select Committee have, however, kept the clause pertaining to rebates, under which rebating the assured is made a penal offence. If rebating is to be checked, it can be done only by commissions being limited, as was originally provided in the Bill. Where Insurance Associations have failed to stop this evil, the Government Act is bound to bring a salutary effect on the companies in regard to limitation of commission if it is fixed by the Bill itself. It is absolutely necessary that, in the interests of insurance business generally and of Indian Insurance in particular, this limitation of commission, as provided in the original Bill, should be reinstated. There is already an amendment to that effect before the Assembly.—Yours, etc.

K. S. R. IYER.
Bombay, Sept. 20.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Prohibition In Bombay

S. TULSIDAS requests the Government to inaugurate a scheme of prohibition in the city by removing all toddy and liquor shops away from the heart of the city. Such a plan will remove the temptation and prepare the ground for complete prohibition.

Charter For Clerks

HARDWORKED appeals to the Members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to introduce legislation to improve the lot of many hardworking clerks in commercial houses who generally have no provision whatever for leave or provident fund, etc.

Abu Road Catering

R. S. SHAH complains against the catering arrangements made at Abu Road, and requests the Railway authorities to increase the number of vendors.

Information Wanted

"PUBLIC" desires to know from Government whether a new post of an Inspector of Licensed Schools under the Children's Act is being created and whether a non-Indian is being appointed to that post on a high scale of salary.

Medows Street Hawkers

SUFFERER complains against the nuisance of hawkers in Medows Street, and requests the authorities to remove them from that busy locality.

Suburbanite's Grouse

K. A. PARAMESHWARAM appeals to the G. I. P. Railway authorities to provide sufficent inlet and outlet gangways at the Boribunder local station and protests against the increase in suburban fares.

Recognition To Homoeopathy

DR. R. R. THAKAR endorses the suggestion made by this paper that homoeopathy should be recognised in the Rural Medical Relief Scheme.

War On Bribery

LITIGANT appeals to the Bombay Cabinet to follow the lead given by the U. P. Government and begin a war on bribery in the various departments of administration.

Chitrakut Asthma Specific

RAJJABALI KHAN RAIS testifies to the curing properties of the above specific, which he says must be taken for three years consecutively for complete relief.

Tyre & Rubber Mfg. Co.

"N" wants to know how far the liquidation of the All-India Tyre and Rubber Manufacturing Company Ltd., has proceeded. The correspondent complains that neither the liquidator nor the directors have replied to his letters in this connection.

Help Kidneys

Clean Out Poisonous Acids

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by cheap, irritating drugs or neglect. Unknown to you, weak Kidneys may be the real cause of your Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Swollen Ankles, Bladder Trouble, Headaches, Backache, Rheumatism, Leg Pains, Circles Under Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Your life may be in danger. Get the Doctor's guaranteed prescription Cystex (Siss-tex). £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new health and vitality in 48 hours, make you feel 10 years younger and to end troubles in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for Cystex.

Fields and Factories

LABOUR IN ASIA

Next Conference To Be Held In Bombay

The International Federation of Trade Unions has sent the following report of the Second Asiatic Labour Conference held recently in Tokio:—

The First Asiatic Labour Conference met in Colombo in 1934, and was attended by delegates from India, Ceylon and Japan. The intention then was to call the Second Conference in 1936, and to endeavour to secure delegations from China, the Philippine Islands, the Dutch East Indies, Palestine, etc. Unfortunately, this does not appear to have been possible. The Second Conference, held this year in Tokio, was again composed of delegates from India and Japan. Japan sent twelve delegates, India five. Suzuki (Japan) was elected Chairman, Yonekubo (Japan) and Bakhale (India) Vice-Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The Conference adopted various resolutions, which shew that the Labour Movement in the Far East has a correct knowledge and appreciation of the obligations and problems of the International Trade Union Movement, and which shew, too, how very much the comrades in the Asiatic countries are aware that, by their demands, they are also defending the claims of the workers in Western countries (particularly in these times of reaction, Fascism and social regression!).

This attitude was particularly in evidence in the treatment of the question of those "exception clauses", which assigns extra-European workers to a special place in the framework of international social legislation, that is to say, confirms their worse conditions and, at the same time, provides the employers in Europe with more and more excuses for evading their own obligations in Europe by reference to the special conditions in the backward extra-European countries. The Congress therefore unhesitatingly expressed its opinion that the "exception clauses" in international Conventions represent a great barrier with regard to working hours, not only in respect of the improvement of working conditions in those countries where they are in force, but also quite generally in the international application of such reforms. As in the sphere of hours of work great progress has been achieved since these clauses were prepared, and as in certain Asiatic countries working hours are even shorter than those provided for in the clauses, the Congress expressed the opinion that the time has come for these clauses to be abolished. It called upon the International Labour Office (ILO) to delete all "exception clauses" from the Conventions which had been adopted, and to ensure that future Conventions will be applied uniformly throughout the world.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION

As a logical complement to this resolution (which establishes the right to equal rights and obligations) there is the demand that colonies and dependencies should be directly represented at International Labour Conferences, further, that the Powers in question should be under an obligation to make the Conventions which they ratify apply to these territories as well. It is self-evident that the Asiatic Governments themselves should likewise be called upon to hasten ratifications—there were very few of these to point to in recent years.

Apart from these demands of principle, the Conference renewed a number of special demands, which in part agree with those of the West, and which in part have reference to the special conditions and demands of extra-European countries. The most important of these demands are as follows: forty-hour week without reduction of wages; all-round wage increases as a result of increases in prices resulting from the policy of inflation (especially in Japan); international control of currency, (in the framework of the economic demands, a demand is made for the convening of a world economic conference under the auspices of the League of Nations and with representation of the workers); public works; veto on child-work under the age of 15; minimum wage laws (particularly in industries where the organisation of the workers is too weak to enable them to put up a fight for themselves), social insurance, etc.

NEXT CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

Since the question of freedom of association is always a current problem in extra-European countries (it has recently become once more a cardinal question here and there in the "progressive" West!), further enquiries are to be made on this question and the questions closely related with it: freedom of association, Trade Union law, collective agreements, arbitration law, etc.

The Third Conference of Asiatic Labour will take place in Bombay in 1939. In the meantime, in the interests of the general improvement of the economic and social conditions and of the raising of the purchasing power of the masses in Asia, efforts are to be made to secure at long last the convening of a Tripartite Labour Conference for Asia (representative of Governments, employers and workers), which was demanded in a resolution in 1931, and which demand was reiterated in 1936. Moreover, the Committee for Asiatic Questions, promised in a resolution in 1936, is to be appointed at the ILO.

HORTICULTURE IN INDIA

Great Possibilities If Properly Developed

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Important problems were discussed at a special meeting of horticultural research workers, drawn from all parts of India, which met in Simla on September 13 under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. This was the first all-India meeting that has been called of horticultural research workers.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, vice-chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, who presided, emphasised in his opening speech the possible great value to India economically of efficient horticultural research. He said:—

"It is curious that in a country such as India, where the bulk of the population is vegetarian, it should have taken so many years for the first Horticultural Research Workers' Conference to meet. This is probably an instance of the old adage that familiarity breeds contempt.

"It is now well-known that the dietary of our people is woefully deficient, both from the point of view of quality and variety. The quantity of fruit and vegetables consumed in this country is totally inadequate, and this deficiency persists despite almost unlimited opportunities for profitable cultivation of both these products, both from the point of view of nutrition and money.

"In a country such as India with its enormous range of climate and soils, where every kind of fruit can be produced, it is hardly creditable that we should be importing fruits from the United States of America, Australia, Japan and South Africa. This is not because the Indian fruit is in any way inferior, but because of inadequacy of organisation.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPORT

"It is perhaps not generally realised that fruit cultivation occupies no less than 2-1/2 million acres. If vegetables were also included with fruit the total acreage is in the neighbourhood of 5 millions. In Madras alone, for instance, no less than 230,000 acres are under mangoes, 140,000 acres under bananas and 50,000 acres under citrus fruits. If therefore horticultural research can only extend the season of these fruits, it will be of inestimable help to the grower. Fruit cultivation is not merely a pastime of the rich, but is the occupation of the poor and helps to distribute the inevitable risks of agriculture.

"There is no reason why India should not figure as an important exporter of fruit,—not only of fancy consignments of picked mangoes to the London market, but of all kinds of fruit, for the fruit of India is in no way inferior to the fruit of any other part of the world. For example, Bangalore has the unique distinction of producing two apple crops a year, while the quality and flavour of the Kumaon and Kulu apples is known throughout the world.

NOT A LUXURY

"Important work has already been done in various directions and I have no hesitation in saying that horticultural research is far from being a luxury. In fact, if this 'luxury' of agricultural research had been indulged in on an adequate scale in the past, a good many of our nutritional and productional problems would by now be nearer to solution than they are.

"The value of fruit culture as an insurance against the risks of agriculture, especially at a time when the prices of foodstuffs are falling, needs to be more widely recognised. We have been hearing a great deal about the need for developing alternative occupations, particularly cottage industries in this country. Fruit culture is most suitable for this purpose, for in connection with fruit growing could be developed the occupations of canning, preparation of fruit juices, basket making, bee-keeping and other subsidiary occupations.

COLD STORAGE

"I am glad that valuable results have already been achieved in connection with cold storage. It is believed that the development of cold storage all over India will be to the benefit of grower as well as the consumer. The difficulties of transport are often the limiting factor in connection with all fruit cultivation. It must be recognised, however, that railways are not run as charitable institutions and that any proposals for reduction of railway rates are not likely to be enthusiastically received, unless and until it is possible to place a certain minimum quantity of traffic which will enable the railways to handle it at a reasonable profit.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 6.)

design, visual instruction and the cinema). This article is meant to clear the soil for the postulates on which I intend to base and formulate suggestions for some aspects of national education that are definitely "vocational" and "technical," but have been equally definitely scorned off the stereotyped, imported, superficial conceptions of "vocational" and "technical," to use the professional jargon, "bias."

These questions of economy and efficiency as well as of national reconstruction imply not merely the changes on the surface, the substitution or alteration of educational "subjects" or mere methods but an objective, fundamental change in the basic structure and elevation of national education—undistracted alike by alien catchwords and by the tinsel glamour of "national" sentimentality or prejudices.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

If your Chemist cannot supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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TO CLEAN YOUR TEETH

100% Cleansing Properties
Twice that of tooth paste
No Pumice—
No Destructive Grit
Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel
Lasts longer—Costs Less
Outlasts tooth paste 2 to 1

Do as the Dentist Does

THERE is nothing known that will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white—as POWDER.

That is why the dentist, when cleaning your teeth, as you know—always uses powder.

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER—just naturally cleans best.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER—100% cleansing properties. This is more than twice the cleansing properties of tooth paste. It therefore lasts twice as long.

Even as a neutralizer in acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia.

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER
America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

In convalescence take WINCARNIS

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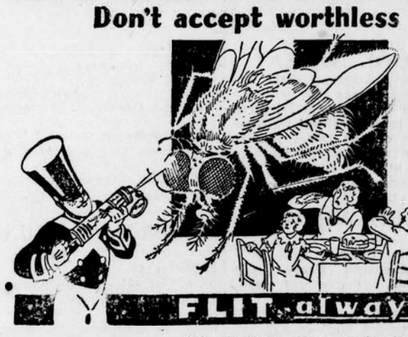
Don't accept worthless substitutes that will not kill flies



Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

FLIT always KILLS

Sole Distributors: Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Silver, Wheat And Base Metals Easy

BOMBAY, September 20

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on hedge selling and liquidation.

GOLD STEADY

London gold was steady but silver was easy.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy. Base metals were also easy.

SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with very little business passing. Giltedged securities were quiet owing to the lack of speculative interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Sept 20

Previous closing	8.74
To-day's opening	8.70
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	8.63
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Sept 20

Previous closing	5.18
To-day's opening	5.17
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.15
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 183

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 20

Cotton showed little activity apart from occasional trade support which easily absorbed scattered hedging and liquidation but the undertone kept very steady.

Operations in December began at 8.70 i.e. 4 points lower. Prices kept steady on scattered trade buying which readily took small sales giving the market steadier appearance while movements were confined to a very small margin.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.63 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 20

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.86/8.85) 8.81/8.80
October (8.76/8.76) 8.70/8.70
December (8.81/8.80) 8.75/8.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 20

American October (5.10) 5.09
American December (5.15) 5.14
Sakels November (7.12) 7.07
Sakels January (7.28) 7.23

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 20

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 184-8 and Rs. 183-12 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 183-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 20

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 7/16 buyers) £20 1/2 buyers
Dunlop September (£22 3/4) £22 1/2 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 15/16 value) 8 7/8 buyers
Forward July September (9 paid and value) 9 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Sept 20 May 1938	Sept. 1937
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 4 9	8 5 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 5 6	8 6 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 4 9	8 5 6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 20

Previous closing	4.96 1/8
To-day's opening	4.95 5/8
To-day's closing	4.95 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept 20

Previous closing	4.96.12
To-day's opening	4.95.95
To-day's closing	4.95.75

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 20

Previous closing	146 56
To-day's opening	146.43
To-day's closing	1 6.65

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 20

The London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.95 and then rose to 4.96.15 on scattered support but eventually receded to 4.95.81 on lack of continued support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95.75.

Franc opened at 146.43 and then improved to 146.18 on scattered buying and covering.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 146.65.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.065) 11.065
New York on Bombay (37.51) 37.48
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (94.25) 94.17
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (26 buyers £261 1.2 sellers irregular) £257 3/4 buyers £258 sellers. Easy
Lead (£20 1/4 buyers £20 5/16 sellers. Steady) £19 7/8 buyers £20 sellers. Irregular.
Electrolytic Copper (£58 to £60) £56 1/2 to £58 1/2.
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) sh. 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 20

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and general selling. America bought. Market quiet but steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Sept 20
Spot	(19 7/8d.) 19 13/16d.
Forward	(19 3/4d.) 19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 20

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-1) £7-0-2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept 20

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 104 3/8 as against the previous closing at 106.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 20

Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 5 9
Linseed May	8 4 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 20

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 105 and December 104 3/4. Prices declined on general selling influenced by week-end outside cables coupled with favourable rains in the southern hemisphere but at lower levels the market developed better tendency.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 20

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.02. Prices kept steady on scattered local support but the demand was restricted by lower outside markets. The market later showed better tendency with September rising to 1.02 3/4.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 96-13-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs 96-12-6.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	96 12 6
Highest	96 13 6
Lowest	96 12 0
Closing	96 12 6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 20

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 1/2
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 3/4) £107 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 3/8) £99 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 20

2-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds and foreign bonds were steady. Otherwise markets generally were dull and easier

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (153-1 1/2) 143-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (65-10 1/2) 65-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (£6 3/4) £6 1/4
Musical Industries (20-0) 19-9
Princhin Johnson (41-3) 41-3
Imperial Chemical (36-3) 36-6 Ex Div.
Woolsworth Ordinary (68-0) 67-0
Realisation 1930 (£93) £93
Dunlop Rubber (33-3) 33-0
Unilever Ordinary (39-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Ford Motors (26-9) 26-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£75 1/2) £74 1/2
British American Tobacco (111-10 1/2) 110-0
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-3) 143-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (29-6) 29-9
Distillers (106-9) 105-10 1/2
Bradfords Dyers (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
British Celanese (£7 1/8) £6 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-6) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-10 1/2) 8-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-0) 28-6
Inter Nickels (£56 3/4) £52 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-0) 70-0 ex div.
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/-

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 21-6
Donaro Teas (47-0) 46-3
Empire of India (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (37-6) 35-0
Gule Kelampong (35-0) 35-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-0) 34-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (16-9) 16-0
Rio Tintos (£19) £18
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 55-0
Rand Mines (£7) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 5/8) £12 1/2
Association Portland Cement (89-0) 87-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (118-9) 115-0
Sub Nigel (£10) £9 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (47-6) 46-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (80-7 1/2) 80-0
Burma Oil (123-1 1/2) 121-3
Musical Eagle (14-3) 13-4 1/2
Shell Transport (103-9) 100-0
Royal Dutch (£43 7/8) £41 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 1/2) £63 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£30 1/2) £30 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 3/8) £21 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 3/4) £79 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 20

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 50 3/4) dol 48 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 45) dol 43 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 83) dol 87 3/4
U S Steel Prefrence (dol 126) dol 125

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 20

Silver ready	50	15	0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51	0	0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51	1	6
Gold ready	34	11	9
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34	11	9
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34	10	6
Sovereigns	22	3	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Weak Under Wall Street Influences

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 20

On the Stock Exchange giltedged securities, foreign securities, rails and shipping were steady to firm. The markets was otherwise weak under Wall Street influences and considerable continental selling pressure, which the market was unwilling to absorb.

Leading industrials, oils and rubbers were severely marked down, while coppers eased with the metal which declined sharply. There was a weakening of other basemetals sympathetically.

Wall Street opened easy.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, Sept 20

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

Aryoda Spinning	276	4	0
Calico	643	12	0
Gujarat Cotton	22	8	0
Jubili	246	4	0
Bharatkhand Cotton	35	0	0
Marsdan	116	14	0
Motilal Hirabhai	60	0	0
Monogram	85	0	0
Rajanagar	343	12	0

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firmer And Teas Better

CALCUTTA, Sept 20

Jutes ruled steady but business was somewhat restricted. Coals were firmer and the share values of popular stocks recovered again and marked up substantially from their recent setbacks. Teas continued better and a fair business was put through. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent paper 97; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/12 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 124/8

Cottons: Muir Mills on 284 small lot; New Victoria 1/10.

Coals: Aldih 5/6; Amalgamated 28/5, Bansra 6; Bengal 379; Bengal Nagpur 32 small lots; Bhalgora 6/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 20; Burrakur 18/8; Churulia 2/13; Dhema Main 14/5; Deoli 9/10; East Indian 2; Equitable 42/12; Ghusick and Muslia 4/8; Burriladih 20; Jainty Central 1/12; Katras Jherria 27/12; Kuardi 2/4; Khas Kajora 15/10; Lakurka 11/8; Nazira 10/10; Mundulpore 12; New Beerbhoom 19/4, New Tetturya 5/10; North Damuda 9/2; North West fully paid 13; Ondal 11/10; Oriental 16/8; Parasea 2/2; Raneegunge 39/14; Rewa 27/12; Samla 3/7; Searsole 6/1; Seebpore 22/4 premium; Standard 36/8; West Jamuria 33/4.

Jutes: Auckland 173/8; Kamarhatty 510; Reliance 63/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/6; Consolidated Tin 11/3; Indian Copper 3/4; Dalmia Cement pref 100 small lot; do defd 3/10; Lister Antiseptic ord. 113; do pref 100; Burn and Co. ord 337; Hukumchand Steel ord 12/8 do defd 3/12; Indian Iron 51/13; Indian Malleable Casting ord 6/2; do defd 2/12; Kumardhubi Engineering 4/4; do pref 88; Steel Corporation ord 8/12; Concord of India Insurance 7/6 premium; B I Corporation ord 4/9; Dunlop Rubber 21/4; do second pref 101; Indian Paper Pulp 148; Glenealy Rubber 1.92-1/2 cts; Tapah 2.37 1/2 cts; Indian General Navigation ord 12.

Sugars: Carew and Co. 16/2; Champaran 15/10

Teas: Jutlibari 17/6; Kalachera 62; Hansqua 12/6; Kaliti 12/10 Kornafuli 15; Teloijan 7/12.

Debentures: Seven per cent 1930/40 Calcutta Jute Manufacturing 106.

—A. P.

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Cotton: 'Our opinion unchanged.'

Metals: "May work temporarily lower but recommend purchases scale down particularly spelter.

Sugar: 'Expect December liquidation depress market. Favour transferring at present difference and recommend purchases on declines.'

Rubber: 'Favour purchases this level.'

Wheat: 'Reflecting political situation prefer to hold off.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Sept. 20.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.044 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 0.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.6 degrees 3.2 (above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.65 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 61.40 inches.

Weather Remark drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED SEPT. 20.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FEVERISH TONE IN COAL SHARES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:

Coal:—Throughout the period under review this was the most exciting market and almost all the attention of the market operators and local investors was focussed round this section. The industrial recovery coupled with the increased demand for coal for domestic and power purposes and finally developments in the Far East suggest that India may once again capture export business. The Ceylon Railways have again come into the Indian market which augurs well for the future position of the coal industry. The activity and turnover in this section for the last fortnight can aptly be described as a boom in coal shares. The leading popular stocks as well as hitherto neglected ones came in for popular attention as a result of which prices advanced by leaps and bounds. Towards the close of the period under review profit taking was in evidence and prices were marked down considerably below the best touched. The notable feature were North Damuda, New Tetturya, Khas Kajora, Aldih, Dhemo Main, East Indian, New Manbhoom and Bengal Coal. North Damuda moved up to Rs. 9 from Rs. 6 the closing being Rs. 8/8. New Tetturya also up to 6/8 from 4/6 the close being 5/10. Bengal steadily moved up to 380 from 350 quoting 367 at the close. Khas Kajora from last quotation of 10/8 moved upto 14/4 the closing price being steady round 13/12. New Manbhoom receding to 37 moved up to 48 the closing quotation being 47. We recommend these shares at the current rates as there is great scope for appreciation in capital value as soon as the colliery is in a position to increase raisings by replacing old machineries. New Beerbhoom touching Rs. 19/8 receded to 18/8. West Jamuria kept steady throughout price fluctuating between 32 and 33/8 the close being Rs. 31/14. Equitable came in for fair inquiry price being pushed up to 43/8, the closing rate being 41/8. Burra Dhemo touching 6/4 were as low as 5/10. Dhemo-main improved to Rs. 14/8 from 11/8 the close being 12/10. Aldih improved to Rs. 5 the closing price being 4/13. South Karanpura fluctuated between Rs. 8 and 8/12 the closing quotation being 8/6. Bhalgorah jumped above Rs. 6 but were no better than 5/8 at the close. Bansra came in for fair support at 5/8. Bokaro Ramgarh touching Rs. 20 were easy at 19/8. Burrakur creeping up to 18/6 dropped back to 17/6. Deoli recording Rs. 9/4 were weak at 8/10 at the close. East Indian marked up to Rs. 28 there being sellers at 26/12 at the close. Central Kerkend touching 13/8 were no better than 12/8. Churulia advanced to 2/10 closing price being 2/7. Huriladih touching Rs. 19 were no better than 17/12, Kalapahari improved to Rs. 17/8 from Rs. 15/8. Kuardi were quoted at Rs. 2/2, Mundulpoor touching 12/4 dropped back to 11/6. Nazira hovered round Rs. 10/12. Ondal came to business round 11/4, Parasea Rs. 2 Searsole Rs. 6/2, Standard Coal doing upto 37/12 closed easy at 36/12, Talcher moved in the region of 2/11, Union 24, Bengal Giridih 2/12.

JUTE

In this section there has been very little activity but prices have remained steady. The speculative Counter Howrah remaining steady round Rs. 52/8 throughout the week closed weak at Rs. 51/12. Kamarhatty were priced at 503, Kanknarrah at 400, Anglo-India at 333, Bally at 178, Barnagore at 132, Alliance at 227, Belvedere at 340, India at 310, Nuddea at 84, Reliance at 63/8, Agarpara at 18/4, Albion at 205, Auckland at 172, Fort Gloster at 470, Kinnison at 570, Lansdowne at 167, National at 22/4, Orient at 153, Presidency at 4/1. Standard at 265, Waverley at 1/14. The raw as well as fabric markets were declining ones. Raw Jute hovered round 37, Nine Porter Hessions Rs. 7/9.

Cotton—This section was dull owing to the attention being diverted to the Coal Section. The turnover was very moderate Kesoram were no better than 7/13, New Victoria ord 1/7, Pref Rs. 4/6, Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 2/15, Dunbar were offered at 180. Elgin Mills ord. were quoted at 127, Muir Mills at 285, Bengal Nagpur Cotton at 16, Benares Cotton and Silk at annas fourteen.

MISCELLANEOUS

Indian Iron and Steel moved between 51/8 and 52/8 the closing price being 51/12. Burma Corporation were a sagging market business being done upto 11/4, Indian Copper were weak at 3/5, Rhodesian Copper at 2/10, Consolidated Tin were very active throughout the week business being done upto 9/4 but there was unaccountably a sudden drop to Rs. 8/8 at the close. B. I. C. ordinary came in for a large inquiry price being pushed up to 4/8 from 4/3. Tavoy Tin found sellers at Rs. 3. Dunlop Rubber ord were a rising market business being done upto Rs. 21. Indian cables touching 17/12 receded to 16/12. Ivan Jones were done at 2/11, Saran Engineering done at 7/8, Kumardhubi Eng ord done at 4/4, Preference were nominally quoted at 81 there being buyers at the rate. Steel Corporation were quoted at 8/8, Preference at 87/8. Dalmia Cement Deferreds were taken at 3/5. Indian Galvanizing priced at 22/8, Burn and Co. ord found buyers upto 325, Indian Standard Wagon were recorded at 59/8, Hukumchand Steel were firm round 12/12, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord. found buyers at 660 sellers being reserved, Deferreds were taken round 485. India General Navgn. were marked at 122, Midnapore Zemindary at 90. In Sugar Section Balrampore were done at 11/12, Carew and Co at 15/12, Reserve Bank maintained the level of Rs. 125.

CUT WIFE'S NOSE WHEN OUT FOR WALK?

A man who is alleged to have absconded after cutting the nose and cheek of his wife surrendered to the police on Sunday morning.

It was stated in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day that Dowlat Genu went out for a walk on Colaba Road with his wife Shantabai, on Saturday, September 11.

Taking advantage of a moment when they were alone, he is said to have suddenly knocked her down, whipped out a knife, cut her nose and cheek and fled.

The accused was remanded to police custody.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept 20

B I S N ss Gurna of 3228 reg tons, Captain W Bird arrived on 19th instant from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons, Captain W Hill arrived from Birkenhead via Suez with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Weissenfels of 4996 reg tons, Captain G Beipel arrived from Basra via Abadan and Karachi with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Weissenfels of 4832 reg tons, Captain De. Wall arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Antwerp, Naples, Portsaid and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

A Dreyfus ss Liana of 4057 reg tons, Captain E Papale arrived from Karachi with cargo of rapeseed.

DEPARTURES

L Edwards ss Rinda of 3821 reg tons, Captain J Evandt sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with passengers and in ballast.

A Iranian's Oil ss British Soldier of 3503 reg tons, Captain J D Miller, sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

J Finlay ss City of Melbourne of 4125 reg tons, Captain A S Ferguson sailed for Marseilles, Antwerp, Dunkerk and Glasgow via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N ss Takada of 4223 reg tons, Captain W Samuel sailed for Sydney via Quilon and Australian Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 20-9-37.

S S Weissenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Marmagoa.

S S City of Barcelona (K N) for Liverpool via Karachi and Portsaid.

S S Surada (M M) for Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept 20

3 Weissenfels 4852 Karachi 25-9 L Edwards
5 Linaria 2014 Hull 23-9 Grahams T
7 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 25-9 K Nixon
Roxby 2605 Hull 2-10 Grahams Trading.
9 Clan Murray 3631 M Coast 21-9 J Finlay
10 Neuenfels 4996 Antwerp 22-9 L Edwards
20 Balaklava 4663, Abadan 22-9 Burmah Shell Oil.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Mikage Maru No. 18 2566 Osaka 22-9 N Y Kaisha
3 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 22-9 M M
Vasna 2026 Busrah 23-9 M M
5 Jalaki 530 M Coast 21-9 Malabar Steamship
6 Irland 1928 U K, 26-9 L Dreyfus
8 Ozarda 3037 Japan 22-9 M M
16 Indira 278 N M N F The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalarajan 3148 Calcutta 21-9 Scindia S N
C Sophia Marie 677 Karachi 21-9 Merchant S N
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 2-10-37 K Nixon
Harmodius 9-10-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Waynegate 1-10-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Corfu 15-10-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 26-9-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pre. Ven Buren 30-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Bamora 23-9-37 M M
Varsova 25-9-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalganga 25-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Jaltarang 24-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Gazana 22-9-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 2-10-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-9-37 M M
Nalgora 24-9-37 M M

FROM HULL

Servino 22-9-37 James Finlay

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia 24-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Neuenfels 29-9-37 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-10-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ozarda 22-9-37 M M
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Mikage Maru No. 18 22-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI

City of Melbourne 18-9-37 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 25-9-37 K Nixon
Vita 25-9-37 M M
Wessenfels 29-9-37 L Edwards

FOR BASRA

Bamora 29-9-37 M M
Vasna 23-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M

FOR HULL

Linaria 23-9-37 Graham's Tradg Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sembilan 18-9-37
S S Rampura (boats) 18-9-37
S S Kalavati 18-9-37
S S Victoria Maru 18-9-37

EXPORTS

S S Neuenfels for Copenhagen: 28 bs cotton twist waste M Chandulal.

For Rotterdam: 2000 pockets g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp: 381 bags kardi seed S M Rajoor; 13 bales raw wool D Abraham; 372 bags mustard seeds G Gokalchand; 672 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Company.

For New York: 44 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Hamburg: 35 bales cowhides D Abraham; 110 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Export; 14 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam; 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Istambul: 70 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejel; 77 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

For Suez: 225 bales grey cotton shirting T M Kaisha; 12 bales cotton cold p goods L J Fattal; 31 bales cotton white shirting H Khiaram; 55 bales cotton g yarn K Edward.

For Alexandreita: 90 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Mersina: 75 bales grey cotton yarn Sassoon J David; 20 bales grey cotton yarn T N Kaisha.

For Oporto: 55 bales cotton raw Langley.

S S Ozarda for Hongkong: 56 bales cotton grey twist H M S Shoostry; 318 bales grey cotton yarn David Sassoon.

For Kobe: 169 packages poldi steel Volkart Bros.

S S Roxby for Hull: 1350 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Antwerp: 55 bales cotton raw A Podar.

S S Mikage Maru No. 18 for Dairen: 300 bales cotton raw S Karamshi.

S S City of Barcelona for New York: 150 bales oil cotton waste G Gabriel; 9338 bags groundnut K Devchand; 9600 bags g nut oil cakes K Devchand; 640 bags linseed cakes K Devchand; 695 bgs g nut oil cakes The East Asiatic; 1358 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 2037 bags g nut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 35 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 1400 bags g nut oil cake F H Kassam; 2100 bags g nut oil cakes L Dreyfus; 2800 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus; 37 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 4000 pockets myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 1600 pockets myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Philadelphia: 50 bales raw wool D Abraham.

For Boston: 18 bales raw wool D Abraham.

IMPORTS

S S Hatimara Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 363 pieces teak squares; 1418 pieces teak planks; 17233 bundles teak scantlings; 121 pieces teak sleepers; 145 bundles teak boards; 31 bundles teak decks; 94 pieces black tin.

From Colombo: 80 bales mattress fibre.

From Alleppy: 75 bundles rubber

From Cochin: 155 bundles rubber.

From Calicut: 217 jottas coir rope; 250 bags dry cocoanuts; 256 chests tea.

S S Rinda Agents L Edwards from Goteburg: 2404 cases nails; 2871 bales paper; 600 bags sulphate of alumina; 160 bundles boards; 51 casks wood tar; 40 bales white wood pulp; 70 pieces iron.

From Oslo: 2013 cases nails; 571 bales paper.

From Hamburg: 475 cases nails; 100 cases iron protector nails; 118 bundles boards, 202 drums bleaching powder; 50 bundles hurricane lanterns; 50 cases iron wire nails; 150 bags nitrate of soda; 48 cases shoe tacks; 948 bales paper; 383 cases window glass; 71 bundles padlocks; 65 cases lyra lamps;.

From Antwerp: 200 bags earth colours; 195 pieces marble slabs; 90 cts varnish; 34 barrels glue.

From Rotterdam: 139 bales strawboards 40 cases fruit jam with sugar; 500 bags potato flour; 100 bags carway seed; 200 bags farina starch; 480 bags maize starch; 75 cases cheese; 40 bags dextrine.

From Lisbon: 115 cases corks; 90 bundles cork boards.

S S Tempa Agents L Edwards from New York: 813 cases auto parts; 165 cases flashlight cells and batteries; 82 cases motor car; 462 loose tyres and tubes; 90 cases veg oil; 180 drums lubg oil; 180 bales cotton fents; 73 cases files; 75 cases typewriters; 48 cases safety shot guns shells loaded; 100 bundles flit; 29 cases harmless drugs; 58 cases cotton piecegoods; 224 cases motor truck chassis; 204 cases wheels; 118 cases paint; 150 cases powdered glucose; 36 cases sewed reproducing equipments; 29 cases printing ink; 51 cases medical solutions; 118 bales secondhand clothing; 29 cases rubber loose; 31 cases mechanic tools; 31 drums wax; 20 cases pickles in glass; 10 cases soap; 357 drums fire fighting equipment; 51 pieces auto wheels; 150 bundles dyestuff; 216 bales fertilizers.

From Philadelphia: 1008 drums lubg oil; 55 drums auto parts.

PLAGUE IN KARACHI

A telegram from the Government of India states that Karachi has been declared to be infected with plague from September, 10.

Active Textile Sales In U. S. A.

COTTON PRICES REMAIN STEADY

Hedge Selling And Trade Buying

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Speculative selling in New York Cotton Market was very little and active textile sales induced increased trade buying against which there was a fair amount of hedge selling.

President Roosevelt's decision to adopt social reforms in full influenced heavy selling in Wall Street and prices reached new low levels. It appears that the trade cycle is gradually turning towards general depression.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The New York cotton market opened steady at about the highest level of the day. Liverpool closing advices were steady but were partially offset by favourable crop news from Texas and generally favourable weather over the U.S. Cotton Belt. Finally increased buying appeared on fears of unfavourable week-end weather as a result of tropical storm in Lousiana, but these orders were filled by hedges Textiles were more active with sales this week ahead of production

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day with December 8.76. There was some hedge selling which depressed prices 5 points and December was quoted during the[illegible] ed 9.71 which was the lowest level reached during the la[illegible] hour. The market closed at a decline of one to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 9.06c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with a limited turnover and closed at a decline of one point Spots were unchanged at 8.35c. per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with January 5.21. There was Bombay and investment buying of distant positions Hedging was very light. Later prices reacted on week-end realising and hedging. The market closed at a rise of one to two points Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.32d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Upper futures closed one point up but Sakels declined 2 to 5 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices declined on the weakness of the Stock market and the foreign political situation. The market then encountered good trade price-fixing and more active foreign buying, especially Bombay and Liverpool, which included Wall Street covering Some buying was attributed to inflationary theories and the prospects of crop curtailment next year. However buyers were cautious owing to doubts with regard to the market's ability to absorb the forthcoming peak of the movement.

The possibility of a Japanese ban on cotton importations is creating some pessimism.

Some traders are not convinced that the loan price will effectively check further declines and a definite reaction of growers to the loan with the average spot price now under nine cents is awaited. Others are of the opinion that the present price is sufficiently attractive to warrant scaledown accumulations.

Meanwhile it is believed that covering has weakened the technical position and with speculative interest smaller, the market is expected to be responsive to small orders either way.

LARGE CROP

Messrs. E. S. Schwabach and Co state:—

The official crop estimate of 16,093,000 bales of 500 lbs. each had a slight and temporary bearish effect on the market due to being by roughly 200,000 bales more than the market had expected The indicated crop is based on the largest yield per acre on record of 28.5 lbs. and a very small abandonment of acreage of only 1.3 per cent since 1st July.

The estimated crop is only 1 million bales below the 1931/1932 crop of 17,097,000 bales which so unhappily coincided with the low point of the last depression. Ginning figures as of September 1st are 1,871,000 bales and indicate an early movement of the crop.

Comparison with previous years follows:

	Production as at Sept. 1st.	Actual Corps
1931-1932	15,685,000	17,096,000
1932-1933	11,310,000	13,002.000
1933-1934	12,414,000	13,047,000
1934-1935	9,252.000	9,637.000
1935-1936	11,489,000	10,638,000
1936-1937	11,121,000	12,399,000
1937-1938	16,098,000	—

	Ginnings as at Sept. 1st.
1931-1932	566,000
1932-1933	865,000
1933-1934	1,396,000
1934-1935	1,403,000
1935-1936	1,135,000
1936-1937	1,374,000
1937-1938	1,871,000

There is no doubt that open and dry autumn weather could add sufficient cotton to yesterday's forecast to make the actual crop reach the high figures of 1931/1932.

From all account a large amount of the tenderable part of the crop has already been hedged, estimates ranging from 55 to 60 per cent.

CROP CONTROL

Much of the future course of prices will depend on the farmers' re-action to the loan program and on next year's crop control. Starting from the assumption that 10 1/2 million bales will be of such grade and staple to warrant 9 cent loan, that 800,000 bales will be eligible for an 8 1/2 cent loan and 3 million bales for the 7 3/4 cent loan we arrive at an ineligible portion of 1,800,000 bales. These estimates are based on figures of the last three years showing that 55 to 76 per cent of the crops were [illegible]ddling or better and that 65 to 80 per cent of the crops were of a staple from 7/8 to 1 1/32 inch inclusive and 12.7 to 8.1 per cent of a staple over 1 1/32 inch. Concluding we believe that only a modest part of the cotton eligible for the 9 cent loan will be moved into the loan account due to premiums for grade staple and freight location unless spot markets should fall sufficiently below the 9 cent level to wipe out these premiums. If the latter should occur the farmer might prefer to mortgage the cotton and wait for better prices But in doing so he would run the risk to lose the subsidy if his cotton is not sold prior to July 1st 1938. The loan account will therefore probably receive mainly cotton eligible to the 7 3/4 cent loan and trade opinion in general expects C.C.C. holdings to increase to about 4 million bales or roughly 45 per cent of the probable carryover of 9 million bales at the end of this season. The latter figure must be seen in the light of next season's crop control for which a figure, of 10 million bales is presently indicated. Investment purchases made in recent days are discounting these developments.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (10 a.m.)	8.76+02
N. Y. December Lowest (11-15 a.m.)	8.71—03
Liverpool January Highest	5.22+05
Liverpool January Lowest	5.18+01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Believe hedging pressure must eventually increase substantially while prospects for offtake declining owing to disturbed political conditions and probability that trade cycle entering decline. Prefer short side particularly Liverpool owing wide straddle with New York.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Market acting well. Good outside support. Think market has discounted adverse conditions and prices are in buying ranges."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton better weather increasing movement with steady trade fixations preventing heavier decline should threatened gulf storm materialize with high winds might seriously affect Texas grades although further sagging tendency likely would begin buying scale down.

Better demand from American mills good demand for early sailings movement accelerated by good weather do not think market is near bottom yet.

Hedges continue to depress some operators incline caution awaiting evidence whether farmers continue selling or place loans.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside:—Week crop weather good believed prospect little changed this month. Japanese cotton imports drastically limited. World business rise halts. Commodities steady. Cloths moderately better America England. Governments 1938 acreage goal thirty million.

New York Weekly Cotton Statistics

(in 1,000's)

New York September 17

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1936-37
Total in sight (excluding linters)	2,141	537	1,966
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	564	84	726
Exports from U S Ports	527	157	512
Of which to Japan	33	11	116
Of which to China	4	4	1
Of which to Great Britain	131	54	133
Of which to Germany	113	28	79
Stock at New York	—	—	—
Stock at U S Ports	—	1,923	11
Stock at U S Interior Towns	—	1,049	—

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 183 1/4; highest 184 3/4; lowest 183 1/4; closing 184 1/2.

Oomra D/J. op. 163 3/4; highest 164 3/4; lowest 163 3/4; closing 164 3/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 140 1/4; highest 140 3/4; lowest 140 1/4; closing 140 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-10-37) Rs. 7 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (7-3-38) Rs. 21

World's visible supply	—	5,420	—
Of which American Cotton	—	3,960	—
Forward to World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,062	163	1,168
Receipts at U S Ports	1,466	348	1,124

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	345	49	336
East Indian forwarded	49	4	54
Total Stock	—	691	—
East Indian Stock	—	82	—

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Following unchanged New York cotton advices, the local market opened steady at Rs. 184/2 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 185 on short covering and scattered buying. It appears that the local market is unduly keeping high and short covering is weakening the technical position of the market. Our crop is doing fairly well and in about four weeks time we will have arrivals of Bengal and Khandesh cotton. Export demand is absent and our mills will not go into short stapled styles. Japan is reported to thinking of revising import licences.

Liverpool market opened as expected at decline of one point which influenced some selling in the local market and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 184.8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	184 8 0
Oomra D/J	164 12 0
Bengal D/J	140 12 0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 20.

November	240.90+90
December	239.70—10
January	239.50+30
March	239.70+20

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bengal Fine	146/48
Bengal F.G	137/41
C. P. 1	170/72
C. P. 2	165/67
Arvi	165/67
Ellichpur	165/67
Berar	160/65
Khandesh	155/60
Jalna/Sailu	155/60
Burwah Sanavad	158/63
Mathia	135/40
Broach Fine	175/79
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	209/14
Surat	224/26
Navsari	234/36
Kampala	356/59

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	18-9-37	This year.
Barsi and Nagar		28
Total Oomras		28
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	46	2,258
Broach		137
Coompta and Dharwar		1,077
Westerns-Northerns		137
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
Egyptian, African and Sudan		9,064
Total	46	13,542

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Sept

In full-pressed Bales.	18-9-37	This year
Europe	578	16,243
Japan and China	100	17,822
Coast Ports		1,884
Up-country by Rail		11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,935
Total	678	51,883

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

October 166 Jan. 190 March 191 May 190 at Cross Rates 4.96 1/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 184/8—Liverpool May 1938 5.27 Rs. 45 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M 1938 184/8—New York May 8.98 Rs. 17 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/16.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	Giza	Uppers
Spot	7.81—5.	7.01—1.
October	7.09—2.	6.41+1.
November	7.12—2.	6.31+1.
December	7.16—2.	
January 1938	7.23—2.	6.32+1.
March	7.36—2.	6.38+3.
May	7.43—2.	6.41+3.
July	7.49—2.	6.45+3.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 17th September	292
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	13,496
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	15,542
Decrease	2,045

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, Sept 17

Grey, Unbleached—	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 9 9
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 9
Shirtings	0 9 4
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 8 11
Leopard Cloth	0 9 4
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	0 15 0
Drills	0 8 5
Domestics	0 8 3
Domestics	0 8 0
Chadars	0 9 11
White Bleached—	Per piece.
Longcloth	10 8 0
Drill	8 4 6
Yarn.—	Per lb.
4s (All Waste)	0 3 11
6½s (All Waste)	0 4 4
8½s	0 5 7
10½s	0 5 11
12½s	0 6 2
16s	0 7 1
20s	0 7 7
24s	0 8 2
32s	0 9 11
60s	1 2 4
80s	1 6 10

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 20.

On Saturday London gold prices were reduced by 2 1/2d. to £7-0-1. London Paris Exchange rate was 22 points down at 146.56. Dollar-Sterling cross rate closed 4.96.12 at London and 4.96 1/8 at New York London silver were 1/8d. down to 19 7/8d. for spot and forward quotation was also lowered 1/8d. to 19 3/4d. There was little general selling with a small support and the market was steady at the decline New York silver was 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver prices declined 10 points in sympathy with weakness in London market. Shanghai markets were closed to-day. The local market was quiet with scattered selling. In view of the approaching settlement and declaration of option rights, the market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Gold market was fairly steady with a moderate business.

GOLD.

Ready	34 11 0
Bhadarva	34 11 0
Aso	34 9 9

SILVER

eady	51 2 0
Bhadarva	51 2 0
Aso	51 3 6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 18.

September	44.70—10
December	44.50—10
March	44.80—20

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 20.

On Saturday Liverpool wheat market ruled very steady on fears of a further rise in freight quotations. Recent rains in Argentine and Australia are said to be insufficient. It is generally believed that the effect of a large world wheat crop is discounted and it will be advisable to buy in weak markets. The immediate future of prices entirely depends upon political developments. Italy and Germany are not co-operating with other powers for the safety of merchant vessels and this strained situation is likely to have influence over wheat prices. The local market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 6 0
Linseed May	8 5 0
Wheat September	5 7 3
Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 6 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

October	106d.
December	105 7/8d.
March	101 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 18.

September	dol 1.02 3/4
December	dol 1.03 3/4
May	dol 1.05 3/4

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 44
Copper Sheets	Rs. 52
tTone:—Steady.	

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-5-0.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-6-8.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 5-7-0.
Kesar Rs. 10-11-0.
Saraya Rs. 10-7-0.
Java spot F.7.00 nominal.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 20.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,202
Linseed	6,791
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	13
Gingellyseed	457
Poppyseed	280
Groundnuts	1,756
Castorseed	1,493
Rice	15,827
Myrabollams	1,049
Mowraseed	95
Gram	562
Joowar	1,329
Maize	19
Barley	147
Bajree	2,730
	Tons.
Indian Sugar	1,421

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 18.

October	£13-10-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 20

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	37 8 0
Highest	37 8 0
Lowest	37 0 0
Closing	37 0 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	17 2 0
Highest	17 2 6
Lowest	16 12 0
Closing	16 12 6
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	34 2 0
Highest	34 2 6
Lowest	33 0 0
Closing	33 2 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 1 0
Highest	35 3 6
Lowest	34 9 0
Closing	34 12 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 2 0
Highest	19 2 9
Lowest	18 12 6
Closing	18 13 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Cotton.—Weather very favourable in entire Belt; heavy rains in North Florida and New Orleans district: storm reported to be headed for West Florida Coast.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/15
3 per cent 1951/54	100/4
4 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/14
6 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
per cent 1948 Bonds	108/2
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/4
3 per cent 1939/44	105/12
3 per cent 1940/43	108/5
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan	103/14
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/58	112
5 per cent 1945/55	120
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	103/8
per cent 1935 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
per cent B P I 1974	109
per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
per cent M Deb 1949	118
per cent 1954	131
per cent P I 1956	131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/12/6 and closed at Rs. 96/13/6. Tone quietly steady.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 20.

B. C. RATES	D D 1/6 1/16
—LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
—NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 268 1/8
Bank's buying	T T 266 1/8
—PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1,093
Bank's buying	T T 1,118
—JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
—AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/2
—JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4
—HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 84
—SHANGHAI	
Bank's selling	D D 811/8
—SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
—BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 92 1/8
—CROSS RATE—	

New York/London 4.96 18th Instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 20th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 20th instant.
Shanghai/London Closed 20th instant.
Java/London 8.97 1/2 20th instant.
London/Paris 146.56 18th instant.
London/Belgium 29.48 1/2 18th instant
London/Switzerland 21.60 3/4 28th instant.
London/Berlin 12.36 1/2 18th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 18th instant.
London/New York 4.96 1/8 18th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.99 3/4 18th instant
London/Italy 94.25 18th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-3 1/2 17th instant.
Gold £7-0-1 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 18th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power & Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	44
American Forn. Power Com.	6
American Forn Power Pfd 7 p.c.	35
Electric Power and Light	16
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	60
Columbia Gas	11
American Tel. and Tel.	160
Western Union Telg.	33 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	43
Canadian Pacific Railway	10
Great North Pfd. Railway	39
New York Central Railway	27 1/2
Pennsylvania Railway	30
Southern Pacific Railway	32
Allis Chalmers	55
U. S. Rubber	40
Douglas Aircraft	41
Imp. Oil of Canada	20
P. Petrol	51
Bethelehem Steel	76
Crucible Steel	58
Ludlum Steel	27
National Steel	32
Republic Steel	26
United States Steel	90 1/4
American Car Foundry	30
American Rolling Mills	32
United States Smelting	45
Youngstown Sheet	65
Anaconda Copper Mining	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	54 1/4
Chrysler	94
General Motors	49 3/4
General Electric	45 3/4
Union Carbide	90
Socony Oil	18 1/4
Chase Bank	42
National City Bank	37
Amerex	23
Steel of Canada	74
Boeing Airplane	25

President Roosevelt in his speech announced his intention to press for enactment of his full social programme. There are prospects of further disturbing speeches on his trip through Pacific coast coming at a time when market is already vulnerable This means further Legislative uncertainty prolonging business worries and darkening business picture.

Professional Support In Steel Shares

COTTON MILL ISSUES BARELY STEADY

Market Shows Mixed Feeling

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The local Share Bazar was expected to rule weak to-day and the general feeling before the opening of the market was less cheerful. The drastic decline of over doolars 4 in Wall Street was believed to have a depressing effect but the market ruled very steady and Bears were disappointed.

U. S. Steel shares declined to a new low level and it appears that the Wall Street market is feeling nervous over President Roosevelt's tour where he is likely to make important utterances. Whatever may be the nature of these speeches, it goes without saying that the pessimistic feeling is increasing and disturbed political situation is feared to disturb international trade.

Again general expectation of weakness, Tata Steel shares registered steady rise under professional support and covering by jobbers. The buying was mostly on a theory of reaction and Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,602|8 when realising sales appeared and prices lost few points from the highest level.

Cotton Mill shares were steady but under scattered realising prices ruled quiet. There was a marked absence of any important support but at present levels, there seems less desire to buy.

On the whole the tone of the market was steady but the general feeling was mixed and we think buyers will do well by waiting as the technical position of the market is weak and outside factors are not encouraging.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,067|- and after advancing to Rs. 1,075|- declined to Rs. 1,063|- and closed at Rs. 1,067|-. Century fluctuated between Rs. 272|- and Rs. 267|- and closed at Rs. 270|-. Central India shares opened at Rs. 310|- and after advancing to Rs. 314|- declined to 208|-. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 374|-. Swadeshi and Simplex shares were steady at Rs. 313|- and Rs. 116|- respectively.

Associated Cements were dull at Rs. 149|8 but Hydro-Electrics were steady. Confidence is gradually covering back and there is improved demand. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,635|- and after advancing to Rs. 1,647|- closed at Rs. 1,642|-. Hydros were quiet at Rs. 165|- while Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,431|- and advanced to Rs. 1,642|-.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,575|- and steadily improved to Rs. 1,602|- when realising appeared and prices declined to Rs. 1,585|-. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 343|8 and after advancing to Rs. 346|- closed at Rs. 344|8. Bellapurs were steady at Rs. 176|- and Bombay Steams were quiet at Rs. 231|-. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 755|- and after advancing to Rs. 760|-. Closed at Rs. 751|-. Gokak Mills were active with improved buying and closed at Rs. 242|8. Trams and Telephone shares were fairly steady with investment support. Indian Irons and British Burma Petrols fared well. Tata Oils were quiet on realising at Rs. 33.4|-.

TEXTILE SHARES

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	328 12
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1067 8
100 CENTURY	270 0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	308 12
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	225 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117 8
250 Davic	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	411 4
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	161 4
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	237 8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	73 2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	135 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	374 6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	680 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1200 0
250 Model	60 0
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	122 8
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	292 8
100 [illegible]manshani (Re 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	301 4
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2300 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	116 4
108 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	313 12
100 Swan (nil)	127 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1550 0
125-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	382 8
50-100 India (Rs 2-8)	143 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	149 8
INSURANCE	
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	15 12
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 0
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7-13-0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1642 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 10
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	133 7
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	271 4
100 Poona (4)	212 [illegible]
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217 8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	165 10
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1442 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	956 4
100 C Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	104 0
100 Gujarat	95 12
100 Mandra [illegible] on	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	760 0
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp (As. 11)	11 2
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	52 0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	68 0
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1585 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	344 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs 5)	325 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	176 14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bombay Dyeing (1067/8) 1067 1075 1063 1067
Century (270) 270 272 267 270
Central India (310) 310 314 312 309 308
Kohinoor (373/12) 375 377 374
New Great (301/4) 303 295 300 290 292
Simplex (116/4) 118 115 118 116
Swadeshi (313/12) 315 316 315 319 312 313
Associated Cement (149/8) 149/8
Andhra (1640) 1635 1647 1645 1642
Tata Hydro (165/10) 165
Tata Power (1431/4) 1432 1437 1435 1442 1440 1447 1442
Tram. Ord. (136/9) 134/11 133/2 133/7
T Steel Dfd. (1577/8) 1575 1590 1580 1590 1587 1602 1585
T. Steel Ord. (343/8) 343/8 345 344/8 346 344/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169/8) 169/8
Bellapur (176/4) 176 179 178 176
B. Steam (233/12) 231 225 231
B Burma (757/8) 755 758 756 780 750 751

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 18-9-37	1515000	1167000
Receipts Yesterday 18-9-37	49000	43000
Exports to date 18-9-37	549000	521000
Stock at Ports 17-9-37	1983000	1687000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-9-37	1049000	1498000
Stock at Liverpool 17-9-37	691000	736000
Visible Supply 17-9-37	3960000	4050000
Quantity in sight 17-9-37	2141000	1966000
Quantity out of sight 17-9-37	1062000	1168000

200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	876 4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	231 4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	751 8
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 6)	254 6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-10-6
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	106 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	166 4
50 [illegible]nvest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 [illegible] Radio Defd (12)	575 0
100 [illegible] Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	735 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	94 12
15 Scindia	29 6
25 Tata Oil Mill	33 4

PREFERENCE

7 p.c Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	78 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	105 4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159 6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1577 8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c Sholapur	83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 10

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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Regd. No B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1937

Jawahar's Counsel Of Patience To Critics

Journalists In Khadi Uniform

Surprise For Bombay Legislators And Ministers

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 20.

All Indian journalists attending the Bombay Legislative Assembly they are about twenty—sprang a surprise on the House to-day by entering the Assembly in a body dressed in pure white khadder. Ministers and members of House were more interested in looking at the uniform of journalists for the first few minutes than in listening to the speeches on primary education.

KHER TO PRESIDE OVER FERGUSSON COLLEGE GATHERING.

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Premier, Mr. Kher, is presiding on 24th September over the annual gathering of the Fergusson College.—A. P.

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, ordered the issue of a sommons against Syed Qamruddin, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Rozana Hind", an Urdu Daily, under Section 296-A of the Indian Penal Code, on a petition of complaint submitted by Inspector Mehta of the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police.

Political Freedom Before Socialism

"Congress Ministers Will Make Public Declaration If They Fail"

AHMEDABAD, September 19.

A number of questions were put to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the Congress workers of Gujarat during his visit here. In reply to a question why he sent his daughter to a foreign country for education, Pandit Nehru said that it was advantageous to study the world outside at present. Other countries like Britain, France, Germany, Russia were sending their students to foreign countries.

If India became free he would send students to foreign countries at National cost.

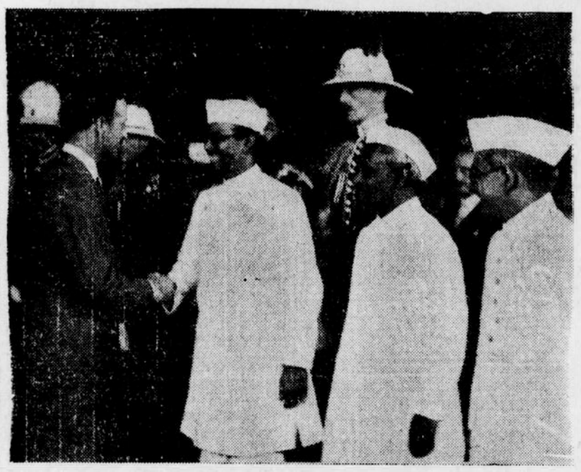
In reply to another question about the necessity of changing the Bombay Ministry as it could not release political prisoners, Pandit Nehru said that it was impossible to expect the Congress Ministries to carry out the Congress programme immediately. We should co-operate with the Congress Ministries and strengthen their hands, we shall recall the ministers if they cannot do anything, but they are our men, and we should not weaken them by publicly criticising them.

Regarding the release of political prisoners, he said that there were difficulties, as men forget their political object while committing a crime and subsequently declare themselves political prisoners.

When the ministers are negotiating with the Governor in this matter we should have patience. The ministers will make a public declaration if they fail in these negotiations.

Regarding socialism, he said that he was a believer in socialism and an admirer of the new world which Russia had created, but their present aim was political freedom without which they could not do anything. Regarding the Congress Socialist Party, he said that they could establish any party within the Congress and propagate its principles, but they should not fight among themselves.

Concluding he urged Gujarat to make the next Congress session a success and establish Congress Committees in every village.—A.P.



BOMBAY CABINET SEES BRABOURNE OFF:—Lord Brabourne bidding good-bye to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and other Ministers at Poona Station on Saturday morning.

Associate Members For Congress

Mass Contact Committee Preliminary Recommendations

CALCUTTA, September 19.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has circularised to the Provincial Congress Committees the preliminary report of the Mass Contact Committee which had been appointed by the Faizpur Congress, with a view to increase the association of the masses with the Congress organisation.

This Committee met for the first time at Wardha on August 17 and 18th last. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and Acharya Kripalani attending. The labours of this committee are not yet over.

It hopes to meet again soon to complete its work and submit its report to the A. I.C.C. when it meets in October next. Meanwhile, the preliminary recommendations of the Committee are being circulated with a view to elicit opinion of the executive councils of different Provincial Congress Committees:—

The more striking among the recommendations of the Committee are:

The introduction of a new element in the membership of the Congress namely, "Associate Members" consisting of persons of the age of 18 years or over, who believe in the creed of the Indian National Congress as enumerated in Article I and express desire to be enrolled as an Associate Member;

There shall be a Burma Congress Committee with power to organise subordinate committees in accordance with the rules framed by it and approved by the Working Committee. The Congress stands for the freedom of the people of Burma;

The Primary and Associate Members of a village or ward shall together constitute the village or ward panchayat. The panchayat shall meet at least twice a year to consider local problems, to give effect to the Congress programme and to report and make suggestions to the higher committees. Associate members shall not be eligible to stand for election as office-bearers of the panchayat nor be entitled to vote for the election of delegates to the Congress. They shall not also be eligible for membership of any elective committee;

In the list of Congress provinces, one more to be added namely, "Calcutta City."—United Press.

Maharashtra Congress' Bid To Enrol One Lakh Members

KISAN SABHAS TO BE REPRESENTED ON TALUKA COMMITTEE

POONA, September 20.

The decision to hold Congress week from 24th to 29th September and to enrol one lakh of members for Congress in Maharashtra was taken at a meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held last evening, Mr. Deo presiding.

The meeting considered a report in connection with the disbursement from the Desphande Trust of an amount of Rs. 20,000, and accepted a recommendation to reserve Rs. 50,000 for relief work and spend the balance of Rs. 15,000 in two years for the selected taluka in each district, the money to be devoted to village sanitation and rural welfare.

The meeting expressed itself in favour of the Zanzibar clove boycott, and decided that the Trade Union Congress and Kisan Sabhas be given representation in the ratio of one seat for 250 members upto a maximum of 5 seats on Taluka Congress Committees.

It was resolved that the President and Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee be elected, while the Executive Committee of fifteen be left for selection by the President.—A. P.

NO PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES IN C. P.

NAGPUR: September 20.

The Assembly Congress Party after thorough consideration of the question, decided that the provision in the Salaries Bill relating to Parliamentary Secretaries and their salaries and allowances if appointed, be dropped on grounds of economy. Thus there will be no Parliamentary Secretaries in the Province. The Party, however, approved the clause fixing the salaries of the members of the Assembly.

The Premier will inform the Assembly accordingly to-morrow when the House resumes for further consideration of the Salaries Bill.—A. P.

COW EXHIBITION DURING CONGRESS SESSION

Jawahar To Lay Foundation Of Congress Nagar

AHMEDABAD: September 20

The decision to hold a cow exhibition was taken at a meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress session which was held at Bardoli yesterday. The meeting also decided to ask Pandit Nehru to lay the foundation of the Congress Nagar on the Desara Day and made other necessary arrangements in connection with the Congress session.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who attended the meeting, is leaving for Bombay to-night.

A cow was presented to Pandit Nehru by local gowalis in the course of his visit here.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORK IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.): (By Mail).

A Managing Committee meeting of the newly elected Hyderabad Congress Committee was held on Thursday at the residence of the late Mr. Vaman Naik, Gowliguda, Hyderabad.

The President of the Committee Mr. Sirajul Hassan Tirmizee was in the chair.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That a public meeting be convened to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti on the 2nd of October.

That the Hyderabad Congress Committee thanks the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam for espousing the cause of eradicating the drink evil in the State by starting the work of Temperance which movement is being successfully handled by the Hon'ble the Ecclesiastical and Law Member, and requests the Government to tackle the problem by introducing prohibition in one or two districts of the Dominions as an experiment.

That inasmuch as Khadi is abundantly produced in the State in various quarters and the possibilities are very great, the Hyderabad Congress Committee appoints a sub-committee to make an investigation into the matter and submit a report of the same.

A party of the States Peoples Association including Baba Narsinghdas President and Pandit Gopilal Sharma Secretary, would go to Jodhpur to receive Sjt. Chaganlal, Manmal Abhayamal the prominent workers of Marwar Prajamandal, who are undergoing imprisonment in Jodhpur Jail. These comrades will be released on 21st September 1937.

Fire In Ahmedabad Mill

Damages Estimated At One And Half Lakhs

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

A serious fire broke out last night in the spinning department of the Aryoday Ginning Mill.

The fire was brought under control after two hours the damage is estimated at about one and a half lakhs of rupees.—A. S.

JINNAH'S ATTITUDE REGRETTED

Afzale Payamber Anjuman's Resolution On Zanzibar

At a meeting of the Afzale Payamber Anjuman, which was held on Saturday at Madanpura the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Afzale Payamber Anjuman feels thankful for the appointment of Zanzibar Committee to organise boycott of cloves as a protest against the violation of the rights and interests of the Indian settlers in Zanzibar predominated by our co-religionists. The Association also regrets the attitude of Mr. Jinnah and the independent members of the Assembly for taking a course which was detrimental to the interests of our compatriots in Zanzibar. Their attitude is in our opinion not representative of the sentiments of the Mussalmans of Bombay."

Village Industries In Congress Provinces

ALL INDIA ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

WARDHA (By Mail).

The Board of Management of the All-India Village Industries Association met on the 16th instant in Wardha, and after having transacted formal business, passed the following resolutions:—

With reference to the sale of wholly unpolished rice in our certified shops, the Secretary reported that the monthly reports from the shops disclosed the fact that the village industries and pure village food products shop in Bombay was the only shop which was able to sell some wholly unpolished rice.

Whilst the Association holds that wholly unpolished rice is the best form in which rice should be taken. In the light of our experience, it was decided that our rule to issue certificates for rice should be relaxed to the extent that the sale of hand-pounded rice be certified with recommendation that such rice should be as little polished as possible. It was also resolved as a second best to the use of wholly unpolished rice to popularise the use of hand-pounded parboiled rice.

The board having considered the question of recommending to the seven Congress Ministries a programme for the development of village industries, resolved to depute the following persons to frame, in conjunction with the All-India Spinners' Association and submit to the Ministries, a scheme for the development of village industries in the provinces mentioned against their names. Such persons shall have the power to co-opt, if necessary.

Mr. Vaikunthrai L. Mehta (Chairman and Convenor), Smt. Goshiben M. S. Captain, Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas and Mr. Lakshmidas P. Asar for Bombay Presidency;

Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh for Bihar, Orissa and United Provinces;

Mr. Shri Krishnadas Jaju for Central Provinces and Berar.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan for North-West Frontier Province; and

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa for Madras Presidency.

Before the resolution regarding the programme for the development of village industries in the provinces was passed, a joint meeting of the Boards of the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association was held, which was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi.

To give effect to the resolutions the persons deputed are leaving for their respective provinces.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

HALLOO, WADE!-- I SEE YOU GOT 'EM--
SURE--- AND MISS BELMAN'S NOT EVEN SCRATCHED!
GOSH, MARGARET, AS LONG AS YOU'RE ALL RIGHT, THAT'S ALL THAT MATTERS--AND---AND THERE'S SOMETHING I WANT TO---
LET'S GET BUSY, DONAVAN!
BUT I--
NO BUTS! I'M GOING AHEAD WITH MISS BELMAN,—THERE'S A LITTLE JOB I'VE GOT TO DO--YOU FOLLOW WITH THOSE TWO-
IF THERE'S ANYTHING YOU WANT TO ASK ME---I'M WAITING---
LYMAN ANDERSON
8-19
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